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RICHARD BAXTER.

THE name of RICHARD BAXTER is associated, in the minds of most American Christians, with the "Saints' Everlasting Rest," the "Call to the Unconverted," the "Converse with God in Solitude," the "Dying Thoughts," and the "Reformed Pastor." His character has been inferred from these works, rather than actually known from biography; and it has doubtless been the wish of many, to know something of the history of the man whose contemplations were so spiritual and heavenly, whose powers of appeal to the unrenewed heart were so masterly, and whose views of the manner of "fulfilling the ministry" were so elevated and enlarged. The memoir of his "Life and Times" has doubtless gratified these wishes to some extent; and it has placed before the Christian world a valuable fund of instruction respecting a good man, living in "a time which tried men's souls."

Here we offer a remark on the importance of transferring the influence of good men from past ages to our own, by a new biography. To recall such a man as Baxter before the Christian world, after the lapse of a century, is not less useful than to present a new subject of biography. To know how good men lived, labored, suffered, and prospered in "the work of Christ," in ages past, while it acquaints us with former works of

"that one and the self-same Spirit" now blessing souls with renewal unto life eternal, also brings salutary reproof to that pride of generation which inclines to say, "we are wiser and better than the men of former ages;" shows us to be behind them in some of the attainments of the Christian life, and should excite to greater energy in the service of the Lord Jesus. Moreover, it acquaints us with the circumstances under which Christian ministers in other times, have been formed for high services, and with the afflictions which purified and brightened them; helps us better to understand that counsel, "think it not strange concerning the fiery trials which try *you*, as though some strange thing had happened unto you;" shows us that we know, in these days, comparatively little what it is to "suffer for the name of Jesus," to "resist unto blood," striving against "principalities and powers;" it also continues unbroken, the chain of Christian biography and influence, from the days of our Lord and his apostles, showing that Christian character, like its author, is "the same yesterday, to-day, and forever." That taste for antiquity is well directed, which thus employs itself in causing some of the good men of former times, "though dead, to speak" again; and to live, once more, for the good of the Christian world.

The expectation of being introduced into Baxter's *closet*, and to an

acquaintance with his private habits and experience, as a Christian, has not probably been answered fully in the recent work by Mr. Orme. After having been humbled, quickened, and feasted, in perusing the diaries of Brainerd, Martyn, and Payson, it was quite natural to wish the same gratification in a memoir of Baxter. Instead of this, to be introduced to him, not in his closet, but in the camp; not among the scenes of the pastor's life, but in the field of controversy, "contending earnestly for the faith;" at one time in the hall of the stormy council; at another in the court room; at another in the prison, has been perhaps a disappointment to some. It is to be remembered, however, that the purposes of the "Head of the Church," respecting his kingdom in the world, do not permit that all his ministers should live in like circumstances of personal and parochial retirement and quietness, that they may prepare and leave behind them rich journals of their pilgrimage, for the gratification of those who come after. Not alone is it needful for us to know how they fed in secret upon the bread of heaven, and "drew water out of the wells of salvation." How they labored in the "harvest of the earth," how they wielded the "sword of the Spirit" upon the "high places of the field;" how they stood the trials of "the days of rebuke and blasphemy;" how they laid, "in troublous times," the "foundations of many generations;" prepared the way for our enjoyment of the precious privileges of these days; these are matters of important interest. Other objects of the divine mind likewise, in the lives of his servants, doubtless are, to show, that grace is not given to be simply as the sunshine, in which to take comfort and rejoice; but that by its light and influences there may be much done, for the glory of Christ and the good of men: to show that grace fits for more than one sphere of movement and influence; that

the religion which thrives in the closet, accomplishes most for God out of it, and in the perishing world; and that the Christian, asking "Lord, what wilt thou have me to do?" should hold himself ready to enter any field of labor—perhaps one of which he had never thought, and which, one loving Christian retirement and quietness, would never have chosen; and to try the experiments of Christian influence in a situation where it had been thought a Christian could not live and prosper.

The limits of this paper will permit little more than an outline of the character of Baxter, and the suggestion of some practical topics illustrated in his public life.

The early life of Baxter shows him a "plant of righteousness" in a very unfriendly soil, as to the ministry under which he lived; and yet, "growing in grace," in such a manner as magnifies the work of the Holy Spirit, and proves what can be done by one who is "strong in the grace which is in Christ Jesus." The conversion of his father from a course of profligacy, to form the young mind of his son for Christ, was one of those events, on which—though not more remarkable than many other occasions—we look with interest, as the first link in a chain of events, taking hold on the salvation of multitudes, and the glory of God. In his education, Baxter was what we call a self-made man. His habits as a Christian, doubtless derived no small portion of their energy from this circumstance. His early experience as a Christian was marked with much of doubt and perplexity respecting his spiritual state. It is obvious that his was one of those cases, in which the enjoyment of religion is abridged by the infirmities of the body. This circumstance, however, in connection with his living with "one foot in the grave," made his manner of life and preaching to be of that serious, tender-spirited and earnest character, which best enforces

truth, and does most, by the divine blessing, to win dying men to holiness of life.

In contemplating his numerous and interesting traits, the following are among the most prominent:—his transparency and simplicity of character; his large acquaintance with the heart, both as unrenewed and as under the influence of divine grace; his exemplary humility, united with great talents; his love of his work, as a minister; his high valuation of time and close occupation of it; his conscientious and efficient turning of a little health and strength to great account,—for with the constant pressure of disease and languor, he accomplished more than many men who never know what sickness is;—his undauntedness by difficulties in the characters of those among whom he ministered; his habits of close and diligent watchfulness for the spiritual safety and prosperity of souls; his special interest in the young, while abundant in his labors for the families of his congregation, as such; his prayerfulness for his people; his jealousy of whatever in himself might hinder the efficacy of his labors; his prudence and decision, in maintaining the discipline of Christ's house; his "great plainness of speech;" his thorough consistency of character; his wise and tender counsels to those who sought his advice in matters of conscience or spiritual difficulty; his Christian temper under trials; his tenderness of spirit respecting the danger and necessities of dying sinners; his exalted views of Christ; his clear conceptions of the spirituality and holiness of the divine law; his low estimate of things earthly, and his great heavenly-mindedness; his close study of his own character, and the candor and readiness with which he acknowledged errors in judgment or practice; his steady devotedness to his Lord and Redeemer;—in short, a strength and activity of all the graces of the Christian character, well fitted to assist our conceptions of

what is "pure and undefiled religion before God and the Father." We might add on his character as a preacher, his peculiar tact in the discernment and description of the various forms of unconverted character, in different classes of men; his simplicity, point, solemnity, ardor, tenderness, wisdom; the fullness of his discourses with sound scriptural truth, and their careful adaptation to the capacities of his hearers; his freedom from ambition respecting the station he should occupy, and his preference of a retired and humble sphere of usefulness; his powerful influence on other ministers and private Christians, for the production of pious activity; his exemplary patience under the trials to which he was subjected by his faithfulness; his delight in calling sinners to repentance; his study of the various hindrances in the Christian life, of Christian infirmities, and of the great subject of conversion, as to its means, operations, and evidences, qualifying him to be a successful guide in the way of holiness. He had the kind of popularity, and the measure of it too, which God usually gives to men of such a character; not that which testifies itself in showy and noisy admiration, but that which is evidenced by the fervent attachment of Christian people, and by the extensive success of his preaching on multitudes of those who attended upon his ministry. The private Christian and the minister, who would find something to stimulate them to increased activity in the divine life, and in the work of Christ, cannot fail to derive benefit from studying the character of Baxter.

We may add to these interesting traits of character, his ardent and untiring devotion to the cause of Christian charity and union,—as a peacemaker eminent, and therein proving himself a child of God; his prospective benevolence, also; for in his mind were the germs of some of those great plans of Christian benevolence which are in operation at the present

day ; particularly those of furnishing the Bible to the destitute, of educating pious young men for the ministry, and of missions among the Indian tribes.

We have thus given an imperfect miniature of this excellent man. Those who would see the full length portrait, in its just proportions, and something in the impressive dignity which belonged to the original, will do well to study it as exhibited in the volumes of Mr. Orme. The details of an extended and particular biography alone, indeed, can give any just conceptions of the entire character of one of these "men of God,"—this class of veterans, who have so valiantly fought and conquered under the banners of "the captain of our salvation."

The inquiries are interesting and important,—“What should the minister be, in the situation in which he comes in contact with influential or public men, perhaps great men? What as a Christian citizen and patriot concerned in the moral and religious interests of his country? What as a controversialist and defender of the faith? and, if by talents qualified for it, and by providential circumstances called to it,—What as an author and writer of books?” Baxter was placed by divine providence, at different periods of his life, in situations to furnish, by his practice, answers to these inquiries, to some extent.

He was an eminent instance of a Christian, carrying into public life the humility, devoutness, decision, and energy of character, which appear in the more retired life of others. Gentlemen of the sword and of the parliament, Cromwell, and Charles, nobility, gentry, bishops, clergy, private citizens, learned men and ignorant, rich men and poor, were all one to him where were concerned matters of duty and responsibility to God. Whatever called by duty to say, in his intercourse with these, he said with becoming courtesy, and yet

with dignity and fearlessness. Whatever called by duty to *do*—as answerable to Him who has said, “call no man master upon earth,”—he did it; no matter whether it was to be done in the presence of the king, or in his own pulpit, or seated in his study with a private individual. As a Christian patriot and citizen, to describe him in one sentence, we should call him the Jeremiah of the British nation. His principle of action seems to have been contained in that divine direction, “And seek the peace of the city whither I have caused you to be carried away captives, and pray unto the Lord for it; for in the peace thereof shall ye have peace.” As a defender of the faith, he is presented before us as possessing a fervent love for divine truth; a keen discernment of errors, however substantially presented; a lively sensibility to attacks made upon any fundamental article of the Christian faith; and promptitude, courage, diligence, and faithfulness, in commencing and carrying on the contest for the faith. Not without his faults as a controversialist, was he, it must be conceded, as we shall notice hereafter; but it would be strange if a man who has fought as many battles as Baxter, should commit no errors. He was not the man to fly, when it was time to fight; nor when he could have peace on the right terms, had he any unconquerable preference of controversy before quietness. As an author, he was a miracle of industry and efficiency. Books and pamphlets dropped from his pen, almost like sermons from the pens of other men. Whether he in all instances rightly interpreted the voice of divine providence, as calling for a book, might perhaps be doubted. Of most of his publications it cannot probably be questioned that they were useful, as adapted to the exigencies of the times then present, and in giving a right direction to men’s minds on subjects under discussion. The judicious editor, however, in publishing for the benefit of the Chris-

tian world, would probably leave many of his productions in the venerable obscurity of some retired alcove of the library.

With this brief sketch before us, and with our eyes on some of the parts which are the basis of it, we would offer a few remarks in the way of comment.

The intercourse of ministers with influential men, in spheres of different degrees of eminence and extent, is a point of great practical importance. Baxter illustrated on a large scale, what needs to be done by every parish minister, on this subject. Ministers have advantages for access to men of influence, perhaps office and reputation, which are to be well considered and turned to account for the interests of religion.

Let not any reader be startled by this remark, in the apprehension that we are about to advocate a system of clerical influence and policy, aiming at the establishment of an ecclesiastical domination, and a union of church and state,—those horrible daily predictions of jealous politicians. Looking on the multiplicity of religious denominations in our country, the influence which the ministers of them have; and on these denominations and their ministers, as watching each other with a closeness and jealousy, interfering often with Christian charity; we ask, how could such an object be accomplished in this republican country. It would require a more ingenious system of espionage, and a more deep laid policy, than has ever yet been invented, and an ecclesiastical Fouché to manage them.

We speak of advantages which respect the advancement of "pure and undefiled religion," and national virtue; and of influence, which, we need not be ashamed to avow, is to be sought, and prayed for devoutly, by every minister of Christ,—the influence of character and principle; not secret, and fearing betrayal, but open, "known and read of all

men," influence like that of Nathan the prophet with David; and like that of Elijah upon Ahab, troubling of his conscience, if not effectually hindering of his iniquities; and like that of Daniel upon Darius; and of Paul upon Felix, and Sergius Paulus; and like that of Luther, and Knox, and Swartz, in later times.

There is doubtless a strong temptation to ministers to be reserved in their intercourse with men of public character and standing; to consider them as men who will not relish plainness of speech; to whom we must give place, and not venture on presentations of duty which will cross their course. It ought to be directly the reverse. The very fact that a man has influence, talents, a post of office and honor, is a reason for regarding him with special interest. He stands for a large number of his fellow men, in town, district, or state,—perhaps nation. Whether or not there shall be a right and safe direction given to the popular sentiment and feeling, depends much upon him. If there be any man who should find in the ministers of religion, seriousness, and a faithful exhibition of religious truth and principle, it is the man of influence, standing, and office. Intercourse with such men should be marked with the full respect due to them, which courtesy and the rules of the Christian religion demand; with candor; with a becoming deference to their opinions respecting all public subjects upon which they may be supposed to have thought and arrived at just conclusions; and with affectionate confidence as guardians of our civil interests. Where they are right according to the principles of the divine law, on points of morals and religion, the minister's duty is to hold with them firmly. Where they are wrong, through misjudgment or prejudice, he should dissent from them, respectfully, but decidedly, and in a full and fair showing of the "reason why and wherefore." Wo to that land in which the ministers

of religion, the constituted watchmen for the public morals, are afraid to open their mouths in dissent from great men, when they do wrong. It has been asserted, and we suppose with good reason, of one man in our country, who to eminent talents and usefulness as a statesman, united sentiments on morals and religion exceedingly loose, that there was in the State in which he resided, one minister of the gospel, who really stood more in the way of his accomplishing some undesirable plans, than any other man in that State. This is as it should be. Every minister of the gospel should hang heavily upon the wheels of evil,—should make it hard labor for public men to do wrong.

We are aware that the habits of feeling generated by party collision, do place many men much out of the reach of that direct moral and religious influence which it is desirable should bear upon all classes of men, and the tendency of the minds of some religious men probably is to the conclusion that a man who comes into office in the tide of party feeling, is not accessible upon matters of moral and religious principle, where his political interests are concerned; and that the ministers of religion especially are not the men to have influence with him. Supposing this to be so, it should only lead to more faithful endeavors by ministers, to commend themselves to the consciences, good sense, and respect of those men, by steady integrity, decision of character, openness of conduct, and, as the life of these, by that devoted and exemplary piety, which never fails, sooner or later, to inspire confidence. Daniel made his way to the confidence of three *kings*; and had a recognition, by their consciences and those of princes around them, more to his honor, than all the official dignity with which he was invested. Swartz stood at one time between two nations, enjoying the confidence of each, and as a “daysman” between them, when they were distrust-

ful of each other. Buchanan stood high among the men of British India, in the moral devotion and dignity which his character, as a devoted Christian minister, gave him. And of Baxter, Cromwell and Charles, and other men about them, had probably more thoughts, and by their consciences, as perceiving his moral greatness, were brought more under his influence, than they ever fully acknowledged.

The minister of the gospel, as a Christian patriot, is bound to concern himself in the public interests of his country, and to act with reference to their advancement in such ways as the word and providence of God point out. In these tumultuous times, when our own country is sympathizing in the agitations of other countries; when such a vast variety of elements enter into American society; and where there are so many tendencies, which awaken solicitude for the future; it will not do for the minister to shut himself up in his study, or within the bounds of his parish, knowing and concerning himself little on what takes place in this land, and in the wicked world at large. True, he might thus secure his own present enjoyment, and do good in his place of residence; but might by and by be startled by the breaking in of men of violence upon him; and by the demonstration that wickedness has gained the ascendancy, and that good men must die in the retirement in which they had secluded themselves. He is bound to study, attentively, the circumstances of his country at large, the passing events which have a connection with its moral and religious interests, as securing its civil and political ones. He should do this by the light of God's word, as furnishing, both by precept and history, important instruction for nations and every individual member of the body politic. This will doubtless bring before him many subjects for deep solicitude; and his heart will be filled at many times with fear

and trembling, at the apprehension of national degeneracy and guilt. But this is the only way in which to learn how to pray for his country, and to confess to God the sins of the people, of which so many are insensible. He should gather around him also, those who will join him in his anxious observance of public things, and in his supplications for the divine forbearance and mercy. And whatever called to do, and to excite others to do, he should wisely consider, and unshrinkingly and faithfully perform.

The time has been, when a wrong apprehension of our Saviour's meaning, in that declaration, "my kingdom is not of this world," led ministers and private Christians to regard it rather in the light of a duty to withdraw themselves from the scenes of public action, when they became the scenes of public agitation, as being unfavorable to Christian feelings. It is most devoutly to be hoped, that this opinion and feeling are giving place to the conviction that the Christian is to carry his principles into every scene of duty to which Providence opens the door; and to act on them there, in the fear of God, and with holy, unshrinking energy. Men of violent party feelings, having their political plans to accomplish, and fearing that the introduction of the stern principles of religious integrity, especially by ministers, might cross their course, have set forth the doctrine, that ministers of religion have no right to concern themselves or appear in the movements which touch political affairs, and the interests of parties. Tendering to such men our thanks for their solicitude that we shall not sin on this score,—albeit they may not be *perfectly* disinterested in their solicitude,—we would take the liberty to say, we have yet to learn that Christian ministers are to go into a species of expatriation; to surrender their liberty of thought, speech, and action, in regard to points of national morality, because that such points happen sometimes to be

made party questions:—that they are to be mere passengers in the public ship; and though they may see "breakers ahead," still must hold their peace, and let all go on quietly to destruction. We set up no plea for entering into the scrambles of party politics. The minister, especially, who descends from the dignity of the sacred office, consorts with a mere political clan, and "throws up his hat" with the multitude, let him receive as a deserved punishment, the usage which he is likely to suffer, for entering into such associations. No sympathy or tears are to be spent upon even a good man, who thus involves himself in difficulty. We are simply maintaining that the minister of religion has rights in common with other men; that out of those rights arise important moral duties as a member of the body politic: that those duties cannot be neglected by him without guilt in the sight of God, and that they should be performed in the fear of God, and in the energy and faithfulness of Christian principle; that there is no necessary alliance between doing these duties, and devotion to the interests of a party; and that on his fearless, straight-going performance of these duties, is depending the promotion of the national righteousness, and the averting of divine judgments. He is to speak freely and decidedly, when points of public morality are concerned, and as an individual, is to act as he speaks. If wrangling politicians please to put a political construction upon his sentiments and conduct, on such points, he cannot help that; neither is he responsible for it. With his conscience to acquit him of blameworthiness on this score, let him move straight onward in the path of duty, and await the vindication of his motives, which Providence will in due time assuredly bring. There are circumstances under which, for a minister to be timid and over-cautious, is to invite encroachment upon his rights, and interference with his do-

ing his duties; and under which, on the other hand, to speak his mind and do his duty like a Christian and a gentleman, will prevent difficulty, command respect, do good to the cause in hand, and give him influence with the consciences at least, of those at variance with him.

On engaging in religious controversy, there are some interesting points of instruction in the history of Baxter and his contemporaries. He had rare talents for this department of labor. His industry as a controversial writer was not probably surpassed by any in his day, or in any other; for he kept not a few bishops and clergy, besides some laymen, awake and busy, by that industrious setting forth of truth, which always makes its opposers uneasy. With a few exceptions, he appears to have possessed admirable command of his temper in controversy; and to have manifested a good measure of candor and kindness in his feelings towards his opponents. And yet, he probably would have suffered less agitation of his spirit, and been at leisure to improve his more doctrinal and practical writings, had he resisted the temptations arising from his talents as a controversialist, and not allowed himself to be so easily induced to take up his pen. It is sometimes more wise to be silent, than to speak, and to leave an opponent to think of his own book, rather than to write another for him, which may give him importance, and increase the irritation of his feelings.

Were we to take a text from Baxter's own words, on which to base a few hints respecting the real necessity for continuing a controversy, in certain cases, we should quote his remark, in the Baxterian simplicity of his heart, respecting the animadversions of Dr. John Wallis, on one of his works; "to which," says he, "I began to write a reply, but broke it off in the middle, because he little differed from me." While we believe in the imperious necessity of

controversies touching the great and essential truths; yet, doubtless, many a controversy might have been "broken off in the middle," or rather not commenced, by the parties first looking at the points in which they were agreed, and then carefully and prayerfully estimating the real importance of those on which a difference of sentiment existed. It is not an unfrequent occurrence, that two good men, whom all the friends of truth love, fall to disputing and hair-splitting, upon points not fundamental, and, after a few exchanges of pamphlets and an armistice, by mutual consent, or from mutual uneasiness on both sides, they are brought together for more important purposes, and shake hands with all good humor and brotherliness, wondering, doubtless, within themselves, how they came to waste their time, stationary and patience, in a dispute of which there is little left, besides the remembrance and the printer's bills. There was some wit, and more wisdom, in the remark of a preacher of our own time and country,—“the truth has been found out at last, (the wonder is that it was not found out long before,) that I may differ from my neighbors, and yet neither of us be possessed of a devil; and that there is nothing to prevent us from uniting our hearts and prayers in the noblest and best of causes.”*

A more cool and deliberate asking of the question, “cui bono?” before putting pen to paper, for the commencement of a controversy; a more conscientious and anxious desire to avoid it, especially with one who may be sound in all the main articles of the Christian faith; a manner of treating those who are in some degree of error, conciliating, frank, and adapted to call their attention to the great essentials of truth, and to the momentous and necessary contest with the enemies of the truth of Christ; more watchfulness against

* McClelland's sermon before the New York Missionary Society, 1820, p. 21.

the ambition of outstripping Solomon in making great discoveries of light and wisdom ; more readiness to confess mistakes and to suppress pride of opinion as sin against God, and, when necessary, to treat with the silence of Christian meekness, and yet with Christian dignity, the challenge of a disputatious man ; would doubtless prevent many an unnecessary controversy, and much solicitude among good men in the churches. And another point ; to look forward, and by anticipation to bring the tests of a dying day and of the judgment, and of heavenly scenes and enjoyments, to bear upon the matter, will help to correct much wrong feeling and prevent misjudgment. One of Baxter's opponents died in the midst of a controversy, in which it would have been well if both of them had been in better temper. Baxter's feelings as a Christian were awakened by the solemn event ; and his reflections upon it should be those of every man engaged in controversy. "While we wrangle here in the dark, we are dying and passing to the world that will decide all our controversies. And the safest passage thither is by peaceable holiness."

It is a fact worthy of consideration, that the works of Baxter, in which he has most skilfully blended the two characteristics, doctrinal and practical, are the only ones which are passing down from generation to generation. The question is an interesting one, therefore, for religious authors to ask,—What will last longest, and be worth most to another generation ? There are many books written, no doubt with the grave intention and the very sanguine expectation, that posterity will read and admire them ; but which may never reach the hands of posterity ; for the plain reason that they are not composed of sufficiently rich and durable materials. Specially is this true of vast multitudes of books of unnecessary controversy and speculation, and of wrangling metaphysics. A cause

of thankfulness it is, truly, that the great proportion of such works are floated into the eddies, or cast up dry as their contents, on the shores of the river of time ; and forbidden by a merciful Providence to float down and perplex or disturb posterity ; especially a posterity sufficiently fruitful itself in such productions. This is becoming the case with many of the writings of Baxter. It is somewhat surprising, to find the author of the "Saint's Everlasting Rest," the "Reformed Pastor," and the other books we have already named, spending time, wasting strength, and perplexing himself and others, with unprofitable discussions of speculative and metaphysical niceties, when his heart seems to have been the seat of such elevated Christian experience, and his life so exemplary and influential. This is not, however, to be regarded as the Christian in him, but as the man ; and as designed in the wisdom of Providence, to show, that the best man on earth has occasion to "watch and pray" against the temptation to employ his powers on matters "unprofitable and vain." Baxter's honest conviction and confession, bearing on this subject, deserve the serious consideration of ministers of the gospel. "To tell the truth, while I busily read what other men said in these controversies, my mind was so prepossessed with their notions, that I could not possibly see the truth in its own native and naked evidence ; and when I entered into public disputations concerning it, though I was truly willing to know the truth, my mind was so forestalled with borrowed notions, that I chiefly studied how to make good the opinions which I had received, and ran farther from the truth. Yea, when I read the truth in Dr. Preston's and other men's writings, I did not consider and understand it ; and when I heard it from them whom I opposed in wrangling disputations, or read it in books of controversy, I discerned it least of all. Till at last, being in

my sickness cast far from home, *where I had no book but my Bible, I set to study the truth from thence, and so, by the blessing of God, discovered more in one week, than I had done before in seventeen years' reading, hearing, and wrangling.*"

The latter years of Baxter's life are the portions of it which will be contemplated with deepest interest. It is instructive to view him in his *earlier* years; and in the various situations in which he labored to win souls to Jesus; stood "faithful among the faithless;" proved himself a "good soldier of Jesus Christ," and "suffered shame for his name." Who can fail to admire and love "the spirit of Christ" in him, which all his frailties of judgment, feeling and action, could not prevent from putting itself forth, with high energy, and to great purpose. But to sit down with this long tried and venerable "soldier of the cross," in the evening of his life, and in the full possession of his faculties; and listen to his commentary on that scripture, "having therefore obtained help of God, I continue unto this day, witnessing;" to see his humble review of his life and doings; his close and faithful examination of his motives of action; his acknowledgments, in the simplicity of a true child of God, of his misjudgments, mistakes, sins, as mingled with all his labors for Christ, and also the changes and corrections of his opinions as built upon them; and to find him recording such rich pages of experience for the counsel, caution, and encouragement of those coming after him: specially to contemplate his "fruits in old age;" his exhibition of the long tried graces of the Christian character, in the maturity, vigor, and richness, which have been in acquirement for years; and to witness his descent to the grave, "rejoicing in Christ Jesus," and happy in the consciousness that it is only the way to his "everlasting rest;" this is a scene in the chamber of godly old age which is worth

ten thousand of those in which the "pride of life" displays itself. The lessons of Christian wisdom from such lips are exceeded only by those coming from lips "touched as with a live coal from off the altar" of God, and uttering the revelations of the Holy Ghost. The beauty and brightness of Christian holiness in such a venerable "man of God," is exceeded only by that of "the just made perfect" "within the veil."

IMPORTANT VIEWS ON THE SUBJECT OF EDUCATION.

WE commend the following remarks to the serious attention of our readers. They will amply repay a careful perusal. We have rarely seen more comprehensive and liberal sentiments in reference to the great topics discussed. We copy the article from several numbers of the New York Christian Advocate and Journal. The author is the Rev. John P. Durbin, a professor in the college at Augusta, in the State of Kentucky. They were addressed to the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, through the columns of their principal newspaper, but they are in many respects applicable to all our religious communities. The question in regard to the expediency of the multiplication of colleges in our country is one of vast practical importance, and one on which there is great difference of opinion. There is no doubt but that a small number of colleges would furnish means for a far more extended and thorough education, than is now generally acquired, or is indeed practicable. In founding a literary institution, there is frequently exhibited a lamentable want of foresight and judgment. Local prejudices, or the offer of a few thousand dollars, are sometimes permitted to decide questions affecting the interests of a great community, and of a distant posterity. A college ought not to be *hurried* into existence. It may be very proper to adopt such a course with a cotton manufactory, but it is not proper for a college. Time should be taken to deliberate, where such vast interests are at issue. A miscalculation at the beginning, has sometimes rendered it necessary to *miscalculate* ever after, in order to

preserve a uniformity in a bad arrangement or in bad taste. Several new colleges are now contemplated in various parts of our country. To all engaged in founding such institutions, or in devising plans for them, we would say,—Be deliberate. Look onward. Consult for the United States. Consult for the millions of your posterity. Lay your plans, not for present effect, but for prospective and permanent benefit.

We cannot but rejoice to see the awakening interest which our Methodist brethren manifest in the diffusion of knowledge.—Taking education in its widest sense, they cannot be too zealous in efforts to increase its power and diffuse its blessings. Their usefulness as a church of the Lord Jesus Christ, is essentially depending on education. Their strongest hold, too, is in the most important portion of the United States—the Central Valley. They number almost *two hundred thousand members*, in those regions, equal to all others of all denominations. The ultimate and complete happiness, we might almost say civilization of this country, is depending very much on the education of that class of the community which will fall under the influence of the Methodist church. We are sure, therefore, that we speak the sentiments of every Christian denomination in this country, when we say that we wish a complete fulfilment to the most sanguine expectations, which their most enlightened advocates may entertain on this subject. It cannot be a matter of indifference to any benevolent man, whether the two millions and a half of Methodists in this country, the germ and the stock of future and uncounted millions, shall be thoroughly educated or not.

It may be proper here to say, that the college in which Mr. Durbin is professor, is in Augusta, Ky. in Bracken county, on the Ohio river. It went into operation as an academy in 1822. The first commencement as a college was in 1829. The number of academic instructors is seven. The number of students in the college at the beginning of this year was ninety-eight. There is in connection, a preparatory department. The location of the college is favorable for the exertion of a great influence.

The Methodists have under their care,

Madison college, at Union Town, Pa.; and flourishing academies at Readfield, Me., Wilbraham, Mass., New York City, White Plains, N. Y., Cazenovia, N. Y., Mt. Ariel, S. C., and others at different places. The Wesleyan University, at Middletown, Ct., goes into operation on the third Wednesday of the present month. Another college, called Randolph Macon, has been chartered in Virginia.

In March, 1828, I addressed a long paper on the subject of education to our church. In the eighty-second number of the Christian Advocate and Journal, at the close of my communication, is this postscript:—"I would suggest the propriety of a general school for the benefit of our people in the United States, or *two* of them if necessary." This suggestion was approved by several of the ablest members of the last General Conference, though the Committee on education reported differently—not precisely *against* it, but intimating that the time had not yet come for such a plan. Since the last General Conference, I have been diligent in examining the expediency of this plan, and have had opportunities of mentioning it to many of our most intelligent and influential friends, by all which means my convictions are much strengthened, not only in regard to its *expediency*, but its absolute *necessity*, with this qualification: *possibly* the number *might* be increased a little, but very little. I would offer the following reasons for this plan:—

1. A greater number of students can be educated at a less expense in one or two large institutions than in several smaller ones; because it is a well known fact, that an extensive and efficient course of collegiate education requires the *same number of professors* for fifty students as for five hundred. Let us suppose *six* professors necessary in a college of the first rank, with five hundred students, and that each professor receives \$1,000. Six thousand dollars will pay them all. Now let us suppose five colleges with one hundred students each. In order to render the course of instruction in each *of the first grade*, there must be six professors in each. Their salaries aggregately would be \$30,000. By reducing the five colleges to one, we reduce the expense of the instruction of five hundred students from \$30,000 to \$6,000. The same reduction would be made in the expenses of the library and apparatus, and in some degree in the college buildings. A library and philosophical apparatus, in a first rate college, will cost \$15,000. If the students in this first rate college were divided into *five* colleges of first rate grade, then the library and philosophical apparatus for them would cost \$75,000. These few remarks will show the

vast advantage of concentrating the funds, in order to *extend* their operation, so as to perform the greatest amount of good with the least amount of means.

2. If the whole population in the United States were in our interest, it is very obvious that it would be much easier to obtain six or eight suitable professors than thirty or forty. But when we recollect how small the number is among us who are well qualified to sustain an elevated reputation as literary professors, the difficulty comes to us with tenfold force. A superior literary and scientific faculty, *throughout*, is a rare assemblage of talent, and but rarely seen in any country. One or two members generally give the character and reputation to the school. What a vast advantage is obvious, if the few proper and well qualified professors were associated in the same school, or in a *small* number of schools. This, in my opinion, is absolutely necessary in regard to the success of our efforts at *this time*. The operation of two or three schools of first rank as colleges and universities, would, in a few years, extend our interest in regard to education, and furnish the proper materials for extending our *operations*, which we cannot now do with success.

3. Though the *number* of scholars might be smaller at first on this plan, they would be much *better* scholars, which would ultimately extend the character and influence of these two or three schools, and thus increase and elevate their patronage, and ultimately produce not only better but a greater *number* of scholars. The *rank* of the institutions at which they graduated would facilitate their applications for employments, especially as professors in colleges, or principals of grammar schools or academies, or as teachers of common English schools. Thus the influence of these two or three schools of first rank would be extended quickly all over the country, and in every department of honorable employment. And surely none are ignorant how strongly students are biased through life by the opinions and manners of able, influential, and popular professors. Here lies the true secret of the vast advantage of educating the youth of the country. Let the conferences, and societies, and individuals, therefore, patronize decidedly those well qualified teachers whose religious views and customs we think correct. True, by thus patronizing them *they* may make the profit, but they will, in their measure, be co-workers together with the church of God. The youth will be saved from improper religious prejudices, and their hearts will be ground prepared for the good seed. It is indeed to be regretted that we have not a greater number of suitable persons for such employments. The number of families and children connected with our church is *greater* than any other in the United States! and yet by whom are our children educated? We have occasionally thought it strange

that a sister denomination possessed, by means of her friends, almost all literary and influential employments in the country, and we have been sometimes disposed to complain. But let me ask if it be not the necessary result of this one circumstance: *they have the materials always ready—we have not?* They take care to keep them ready, and to facilitate their applications. I applaud them for it. We should and must do the same. The country demands it of us, and is anxious to avail itself of our means, if we will furnish them. The above plan is the only one which can furnish them speedily and successfully.

4. It is a fact which cannot be denied, that we have not one single institution in successful and extensive operation, of the rank described in the above remarks. It is a matter of rejoicing, however, that several are in an incipient state. Their success, considered *separately*, is problematical. Yet any one would see that if their resources and energies were thrown together at a suitable place, the success would be more certain, speedy, and extensive. This will appear clearly if we observe the amount of funds all our colleges have, taken *aggregately*. I have taken some pains to ascertain, and am satisfied that the whole available funds, buildings, &c. of all our colleges, do not now amount to more than *one hundred and seventy thousand dollars!*—a sum insufficient to make *one first rate* college take successful and continued effect. Will not their *separate action* be feeble?

5. I know, indeed, that the friends of each institution hope for an increase of funds; and I admit it is possible, it may be probable, their expectations will be realized. I hope sincerely they may. But I am convinced that some means must be used to limit the number of our colleges *for the present*, in order to obtain a few superior ones. The funds would not be wanting if we could present a proper foundation to the liberal and wealthy among us. We have many wealthy and enlightened persons who would contribute thousands, if they could feel assured their contributions would take effect. One or two such schools as I have mentioned would, as soon as they proved they deserved it, receive a handsome and ample endowment from the liberal and wealthy, while living, and by testament. Such institutions would attract the attention of the enlightened to the founding of *scholarships*.

Might I not venture to hope that these remarks may meet the eye of some benevolent individual, who, to accomplish so much good, will lay the foundation of the certain success of a first rate institution among us? The good which he would do would live many centuries after him, and generations to come would bless him. Some of the first schools in the United States were founded in this way. The name of *Mr. Yale* is inseparably connected with *Yale college*.

6. In addition to these sources of revenue, I beg leave to suggest the propriety of establishing a *general education society* in some central and large city as a *parent society*, and form branches throughout the country auxiliary to it. This I have long contemplated, and have mentioned it to many intelligent and influential friends, and have found a general approval of the plan. It would operate to two ends.—1st. It would make a good impression, and awaken the people to the importance of our schools. 2dly. It would produce a large amount of funds. All funds, as I think, should be returned to the *parent society*, to be applied by them according to some fixed method. They should be applied for the benefit of colleges *at first*, and only to those colleges which have been previously recognized by the society, *and in proportion to the number of collegiate students* at the time of disbursement. This would be appropriating in proportion to the amount of success in each school, and would also produce *emulation* in each school. The society should employ a suitable general agent to go abroad. This I think important. Possibly it might be best for the next General Conference to take some measures to limit the number of colleges, and increase the number of academies; also to make some general arrangements for establishing the education societies. The colleges must be limited, or never rise to reputation. Possibly it might be best to recognize those now in successful operation, and institute a parent society for each in the bounds of the country in their interest.

The second communication of Mr. Durbin describes the various means which the Presbyterian Church adopt, either formally or incidentally, to extend the influence of knowledge and religion. We suppose that the author includes the Congregationalists of New England with the Presbyterians.

I am not about to produce these, in order to disapprove of them, but to commend them to the attention of other churches, especially *our own*. They are instrumental, greatly, in facilitating the success of that church, and therefore I approve of them; because, I believe every Christian denomination is bound to promote the kingdom of God, by all proper means.—Those which are mentioned below appear to be legal and proper.

1. *They take every means to produce unity of action under the same impulses, in every great undertaking.* I do not condemn, but approve this: they, as we, are *one church*: “and let there be no schisms among you,” says Paul. Where the centre of this unity of action is, I pretend not to know. It may be in the General Assembly. That there is such a common spring is evident to every observer. *The same schemes*

are advocated, and precisely with the *same arguments*, in the north, south, and west; by the ministry and people. By this policy they bring their whole influence and resources to bear on any undertaking. They are certainly, notwithstanding their doctrinal differences, the most united in enterprise of any churches in the land.

2. *They lend decided and uniform countenance and support to all measures by which they may, in any degree, mould and direct the public mind.* Upon the supposition (and this is the supposition on which I go) that their object is to use their influence to the glory of God, I approve. Hence they patronize the various projects and societies of a benevolent (though not strictly religious) nature; as the Colonization and Temperance Societies. I rejoice we are turning towards this policy also.

3. *They take care to have a sufficient number of persons properly educated, to fill up all the offices, agencies, and employments, presented in the services of the public, or societies.* Every person must see, at a single glance, how vastly this adds to their resources and influence, and of course adds greatly to their ability to do good, by using their resources and influence in the service of religion.

4. *It is a matter of peculiar care with them to have a sufficient number of suitable persons to possess the appointments in universities, colleges, academies, and common schools, AND TO HAVE THEM INTRODUCED INTO THEM.* The vast advantage of this measure is extremely obvious; and so important do they consider it, and justly, too, that they have made it a matter of particular calculation to know how many colleges they direct, by means of their friends; and some have even ventured to affirm, that *the President of a superior college had it in his power to do more harm or good, than the President of the United States*. This measure is not only their policy, but they practise it with great success. Of all the colleges in the United States they have possession of a *large majority*; though, as a people, they have not founded one first rate one; and do not number, in their communion, half as many as our own church. This fact is astonishing, yet true; and is the result of the measures mentioned above.

5. *The excess of their educated friends and members necessarily gives them persons who seek employment as Editors of political, literary, and religious papers:—* hence, the vast majority of these papers are in their interest: and it is well known that the press of the country moulds and moves the public mind. The advantage of this may be partially appreciated by recollecting, that by this means a *summary*, or *expose* of all their business, and plans, is circulated throughout the country, and thus find tacit or open defenders in almost every print.

The information, therefore, conveyed to the public mind, is directly connected with them as a people. It must be so, even without design on their part.

6. *The seminaries generally produce the literati of a country, and these are the authors, compilers, and editors, of the circulating books of the nation.*—These are, of course, essentially in their interest, as editors, authors, compilers, or booksellers. The advantage of this measure is incalculable. The geographies, histories, and statistical tables, which find their way into every neighborhood, are, from a very natural bias of their authors, made to present their church first, and pre-eminent, in the public eye, and thus continually occupy the public mind. By means of the bookstores in their interest, their works are widely circulated, and thus the reading public is impressed in their favor.

These are all I propose to mention at this time. And, upon the supposition that they are pursued with an eye single to the glory of God, they are praiseworthy. And as they are the great levers which move the public mind, they merit our attention particularly. In order to use them successfully, we must provide the materials. In my last I suggested that the most speedy and successful way to do this, is to erect and endow a few superior colleges under our patronage. These, with our increasing interest in the country, will in a few years put us in possession of many of the schools which they now direct, and which our increasing interest authorizes us to expect, if we could present suitable persons for appointments, when vacancies occur. These remarks apply exclusively to public institutions founded by the several States, to which the country at large has contributed, and which of course cannot be the property of any particular church. Yet it is a well known fact, that the constitution of society seems to determine that each seminary must fall under the prevailing influence of some Christian denomination. It is right, and should be so.

Therefore, if the Methodist Episcopal Church and her friends will be active, liberal, and diligent, she may quickly compete honorably with her sister churches in the ranks of science and literature. It will form a new era in her history, operations, and influence. What good may she not do, when, to the purity of her doctrines, and the energy and diffusiveness of her institutions, she shall add the immense weight of the above measures?

The means by which the funds may be raised, I mentioned briefly in my last. Let us have a well organized and energetic EDUCATION SOCIETY, whose operations shall be as extensive as our country, by means of auxiliaries, formed by suitable agents.—This I have long contemplated, and have been privately preparing the way. I cannot say, positively, that my plan of a

single parent society would be best: but I think it would. It might, upon examination, be found to be best to have one in the west, and one in the east; or one for each college. It is sufficient if the plan of operation be sufficiently extensive and energetic as to operate on the whole community. Think but a moment of the resources we ought to command. We have more than four hundred thousand communicants: say three hearers only to one of these, and we have more than fifteen hundred thousand actual friends. Suppose but one in thirty should give but a single dollar per year, this would be fifty thousand dollars per annum. In seven years it would amount to three hundred and fifty thousand dollars. These calculations are remarkably low, and can be realized under an efficient plan. They have been far exceeded in some recent efforts made in the west for Augusta college. Other churches have profited largely by such societies, and their agents are now actively employed.

The valley of the Mississippi is now claiming the attention, and calling forth the most remarkable activity and resources of the Presbyterian churches. Their efforts are astonishing and praiseworthy, to extend and settle their influence in this valley. They very justly consider it the most important section of our world. It is the last retreat of liberty, learning, and religion. The tide is rolling into it with astonishing rapidity. In a very few years, it is well ascertained, the balance of population in the United States will be in this valley. The eyes of Europe are on this spot. It is to be the last and greatest theatre of the grand display of the world's energies. It may be destined to be the redeeming power to the old world. From these considerations, who does not see the importance of having the foundations of society well and correctly laid. Our brethren of other denominations see this, and astonish us by their exertions. Single individuals in eastern cities give thousands of dollars each at a single donation, to carry on their operations here. Some of them have given twenty thousand dollars to a single object. They act nobly. But while I thus approve, I turn with anxiety to our own church, and anticipate that there is now living some noble, Christian, wealthy, and benevolent person, who will, by one handsome and sufficient donation, lay the foundation of a grand literary institution, under our patronage, which shall exert a salutary influence on the future millions who shall live here. By this means he may be the instrument of doing more good, and to a greater number of human beings, than even now live on the face of the globe. I do not exaggerate. Think of the extent of this valley; three thousand miles long, and fourteen hundred broad, capable of subsisting a population four times as great as the eastern states can—think of our interest

here, now by far the greatest, but which can only be maintained by laying hold on the education of the youth. The individual, therefore, who shall effectually accomplish this great object, may, and will be called, through successive ages—**THE BENEFAC-
TOR OF THE WORLD.** Until such can be found, let our *education societies* advance the great work.

In two former papers we have seen the necessity of concentrating our efforts on a *few superior schools*, which will, in a short time, provide us with the materials for extending our efforts in educating our youth, and the youth of our country. We have seen also that *we* are more deeply interested in the business of education than any other people in the land; because, we have a much greater number of children and youth directly or remotely connected with us as a people. We have seen, too clearly to be misunderstood, the vast advantages which other Christian denominations are deriving from their attention and zeal in educating the youth of our country. The same advantages may be obtained by us, if we will only put forth a united effort in a proper manner. The manner is so obvious it cannot be misapprehended. We see the same operation in every section of our country. We see agents whose business it is, not only to raise thousands of dollars, which they actually do annually, but, also, *to direct the attention of students to those colleges which are under the particular direction of their own people.* This is an important measure; and closely pursued. *We ourselves have known students leave home for one college, and enter others.* Let us wake up to all these remarkable facts.

I propose in this paper to show, *that it is our duty to take effectual measures to participate in educating the youth of our country, in proportion, at least, to our interest in it.* It is obvious to every one, that the impressions received in *childhood* and *youth* have an important and decisive bearing on after life. They take the deepest hold on the heart, influence it the most strongly, and are the most difficult to supplant. How unutterable the interest, then, which every parent and every Christian must feel, to have his children, and the children of his people, and country, *rightly instructed?* Though we are aware that *literary* institutions are not for the purpose of *teaching* religion, yet they are surely not for the purpose of *teaching* irreligion, or erroneous religious opinions; and it is so obvious that the students of a school imbibe, *insensibly*, the *opinions, principles, and prejudices*, both *moral, religious, (and political, in some measure,)* of their preceptors, *simply from their relation and associations*, that it is not necessary to take great pains to influence them in these mat-

ters. Hence the *necessity* of educating our children by teachers who have correct religious views and feelings, if we wish them also to have such. But it is our duty to have our children thus instructed and nurtured; hence it is absolutely our duty to lend a vigorous, ready, and liberal hand to the interests of education under our patronage; not as a mere incidental act of benevolence, but as one of our cardinal duties.

It is no less our duty as Christians; because we are under obligations to extend the Redeemer's kingdom by all lawful and proper means. We are assured that to direct properly the education of the youth is not only lawful, but highly praiseworthy; and no means (save the living ministry of God's word) can be used so effectually for this purpose, as this. Of this great truth, all must be sensible. Some of our sister denominations are so sensible of this, that all their friends, old and young, rich and poor, are contributing liberally to maintain their influence in this way. I praise them for it. They think their views of the Redeemer's kingdom are correct, and they feel under the force of a moral obligation to spread it. To possess the opening mind of youth with their opinions, principles, customs, and prejudices, they know to be the most effectual way of advancing their interest. Surely, in this they are the children of wisdom.

Is it not a well known fact, that we (Methodist ministers) have first to combat what we conceive erroneous principles, and prejudices in the minds of our hearers, *before* we can hope to reach their hearts to convince them of sin? All this is owing to their having previously imbibed these errors and prejudices. Our sister denominations do not have to encounter these things: they *have possession* of the confidence and belief of their hearers, and it only remains for them to illustrate and enforce. These advantages they have *chiefly* because they influenced the youthful mind.

True, we have astonished the world with the success we have had in the combat: but how much more would we have been able to have done, if we had had possession of the public mind when we entered the field?

Dear brethren, as a Christian, I feel unutterable interest in this matter. Believing, as I do, the doctrines and usages of Methodism to be according to the will of God, I cannot stop short of using every proper means in my power to spread these holy doctrines and practices through the world. We have *heretofore* trusted to the *strength of truth*, and have been successful. But we were compelled to make truth combat under disadvantages which we now propose to relieve. What would we do in half a century, if we took such an interest in educating the youth of our country as it is

our duty to do? Our living, clear, and glorious Scripture doctrines, joined with a previous possession of the youthful mind in our favor, and a general consequent rise in public estimation and confidence, would actually triumph throughout the land, and influence the world. And is it not our duty to bring this about by all proper means? Let each one, far and near, come up to the help of the Lord.

Moreover, this measure is a measure of *self-defence* in the present juncture of affairs in our country. Possibly the present state of things may have been imposed by necessity. I blame no one. Such is the number and wealth of our people now, that they furnish many students for the colleges. These young men, generally the most promising of our best families, *will be educated somewhere*. If there be not proper and elevated institutions under our own patronage, they will be sent to others. What is the consequence? Many of them return with prejudice against the religious opinions and practices of their parents: not only injured themselves, as we think, but prove a great mortification to their parents. They frequently forsake our assemblies, and become able and efficient supporters of other people. Let me ask you, my brethren, if these things ought to be so? Think of our immense loss in this way, and then think of the means to remedy it. An active, unanimous effort throughout the connection would set this matter right in less than ten years.

I wish to present this important subject in another light. It is well known that one of the greatest difficulties in our travelling connection, is the difficulty of bringing up our children as they ought to be brought up. This is owing to two things. 1. We are absent from them so much. 2. We have but slender means. Both of these difficulties may be obviated by the plan which we are now proposing. If we had proper institutions under proper teachers, these teachers and institutions would be as *parents* to the children of our travelling ministers. Do but see what you would gain in this single point. Again: "preachers' aid societies" might be formed in every Conference, and these institutions would afford the best facilities for applying the intended relief. For instance: the institution being already built, and provided with proper teachers, library, apparatus, &c. the "aid societies" need not expend anything in this way, but only appropriate their funds to the support of the children, and the institutions would give the appropriations the best effect. I commend this view of the subject to all my brethren. Other denominations practise on similar principles in reference to their youth, and other colleges.

Let this paper be concluded by a suggestion which is always in place in such cases. Let us not be divided: let no sectional differences obtain to thwart the great

design. Let us be as citizens of one country, members of one family, and make our arrangements for the *whole*, not a part. Let us recollect that when once the action becomes extensive, every part will feel the beneficial effects, even the remotest neighborhood. Let us be reminded that we must forego small interests in order to obtain the great and universal interests of society and religion. I shall neither alarm your fears, nor flatter your vanity when I say, it is probable that we, as a church, hold the only effectual position which can ultimately guard true and undefiled religion. The diffusiveness of our institutions, the simplicity, plainness, and reasonableness of our Scripture doctrines, the unanimity with which we have always held them, seem to form the only barrier which can successfully oppose dangerous doctrinal innovations. Let us as a people wake up to our relations to community, and feel our responsibility to God, and take every proper means to strengthen our cause, which we believe to be the cause of God.

I again propose for consideration, *a concentration of our forces on a few schools, and the introduction of Education Societies*.

I intimated in the previous communication that I was of opinion, there ought to be *one parent society*, and auxiliaries throughout the country. I still think this is best for our ultimate and great interest. Others think there should be a society for each college, and auxiliaries in the country in the interest of each college; and that half the funds should go to the support of the sons of those who give, or have given, their labors to the work of the ministry. This modification of the plan has been introduced in the west by Dr. M. Ruter, for Augusta college, and promises very fair.

I feel strong hopes of success from the peculiar, and prevailing spirit of the age. For the last hundred years there has been a sensible rise in every department of human action; but since the commencement of the nineteenth century this rise has assumed an energy, and extent of bearing, unparalleled in the history of the world. Never was there such an age, as the one in which we live. The human intellect, not individually, but by nations—throughout the world—has received an impulse which has awakened energies, raised a tone of moral and mental action and daring, and produced combinations, mechanical, scientific, political, moral, and religious, which are now shaking, and shall hereafter more powerfully agitate the earth from the centre to the circumference. *The constitution of society must undergo a radical and total change*: and it is yet doubtful whether that change will be for the better or for the worse. This only we say; the competent, elementary principles of such a revolution are at work

among all the nations of the earth; but the character and bearing of the revolution is *contingent*. The agitation is commenced, and the tempest must come; let the Christian world take care boldly to seize upon the whirlwind and direct the storm.

To this bold and glorious effort I call the attention of the ministers and members of the church of God among us. If there is a people in this land that ought to hear this call, and obey it promptly, *we are that people*. It is very probable that the founders of our Zion contributed, essentially, to produce the mighty impulse which has awakened the world, and will bring on the grand revolution; and shall not we, their children, take a lively interest in directing it to the glory of God? Others have advanced before us, and though we have, as a religious denomination, probably been *first in the original impulse*, they are now giving increase and direction to the mighty force. I do not blame them: I applaud them. But let us also come up to this work with unanimity and earnestness.

If there is any one thing that will impede us it is this: we are astonished at the success we have had in the world, notwithstanding our means have been simple. Hence we are tempted to suppose we should adhere closely to the beaten path. This was not the doctrine of that extraordinary man, John Wesley. He expressly says, the system of Methodism grew up under the influence of circumstances, without design, and in obedience to the signs of the times. This, then, is the point: let us follow the signs of the times, and take advantage of them skilfully and successfully, by making such improvements and additions, as the grand object we have in view requires. And this object is nothing more nor less than *to direct public opinion, and give it a high moral bearing*. Let us but reflect properly on the simplicity, reasonableness, and energy of our doctrines; and the diffusive nature of our institutions; and we will, in mass, come to their aid with all our abilities, physical, mental, moral, and pecuniary; that they may have their full effect in moving the public mind. The great moral tide is up throughout the world, and seems to be pausing at its height, in awful suspense *whither* shall be its direction. It is a momentous crisis, and the people of the present century are charged with the awful responsibility of deciding its character. Hundreds of millions of human beings yet unborn will be affected, throughout their existence, by the conduct of the present generation. Such is the condition of the world;—such the rapid and extensive diffusion of information;—such the strong excitement, sympathies, alliances, and combinations, that every act, of every human being, makes an estimable impression upon the community. Never was there an age so favorable for giving full effect to every action. Let us seize the opportunity.

Two very important questions present themselves:—*Who shall act? What shall we do?* Let every human being that has a benevolent heart, interested in the good of mankind, and anxious for the glory of God, bring all his powers into action. If he be eloquent, let him speak and persuade men: if he be learned, let him instruct and form the human intellect: if he be strong and vigorous, let him endure the toils: if he be young and unincumbered, let him consecrate himself to distant and dangerous service: if he be poor, let him contribute his mite: but if he be rich, let him make haste to consecrate, liberally, his substance to the service of that God who gave it. There is yet one other class, on whom, especially, I would call to act: those who are in easy and independent circumstances, retired from business, and therefore at leisure. Some of them have talents for composition: let them compose tracts, Sunday school books, and other such pieces, designed to move the hearts of men to great and glorious deeds. Others, and indeed most of them, have talents for business, and means to aid them: let them take a deep interest in the finances of the church, and in the accomplishment of all her plans: by establishing Tract, Bible, and Sunday school depositories; by becoming directors, and even founders and patrons of Sunday schools, and other noble and benevolent institutions of the church. Let them consecrate their talents and time for correspondence, to the secretaryships of the great societies of the church.

The second question, *What shall we do?* would require a volume to answer it, as it ought to be answered. Never could the words of our Saviour be more truly said of any age than this: "The fields are white to the harvest." Nay, our brethren of other denominations are already in the field, and reaping a rich reward. It is our duty, and in our power, to emulate them nobly and successfully. The elements of the grand and combined machinery of an action which can be made to communicate an impulse throughout the world, are in our hands. It is only necessary that these elements be well arranged, and that we put them into successful operation. The benevolent individual who gives but a single dollar in the western wilds, to any of the great societies of the church, contributes directly to impart an impulse which may, hereafter, move a million of human hearts towards God. His dollar assisted the Missionary Society to place an Indian boy in the mission school, in which his heart and mind were formed for the work of an apostle to his brethren of the woods: or it assisted the Bible Society to diffuse the word of God, by which a hundred men of God have been raised up to do the work of an evangelist: or it assisted the Sunday School Society to keep up its schools, collect the young minds, the hope of future

generations, provide proper books for them, and train them up, possibly, to shape speedily the moral bearing of the world's immense energies: or it assisted the man of God now in the field to continue there, by giving to him and his family the needed bread of this life, while he was breaking the bread of eternal life to the famished world. These are some of the things we may do, and, thank Heaven, many are doing. But are they doing with all their might, and in proportion to their ability? Are they, as Mr. Wesley said a Christian man must do, *giving all they can*?

But I am drawn away from my special object by the wide field which opened before me. I must call up the action of the church, in mass, to one grand object: *The education of our youth, and the youth of our country.* Our people and our ministry must assume a higher rank on this subject. Society is rapid in its march *onward* and *upward*. It will *leave us* unless we rise to action. Is it not our business to *lead* the public mind, rather than to be found in the rear? Is not this a duty we owe to the world, and to God? But how shall this be done? The experience of the world, the consent of mankind, and the conscience of every one must say, one grand means is, to give the infant mind the proper cast by *education*. In doing this, we accomplish two grand objects: first, we save the persons so educated from infidelity, and eternal perdition: secondly, we bring the finest, strongest, purest, and best cultivated intellects into the service of religion: the intellects which have in all ages past, and will in all to come, hold, and use the power of giving constitution and character to the community in which they live. It is only within a few years past that my mind has been properly awake to the importance of this great object; and I am sure it rests on the church, preachers, and people, with the force of a moral obligation.

It has been suggested by the editors,* as well as by myself, *that this matter is a necessary measure of defence.* I have no doubt of it. It is our only preservation, under God, judging according to human calculation. In saying this, I do not blame those denominations who possess and direct the influence of our colleges: they had the men—the qualified materials—we had not heretofore; nor have we yet in sufficient quantities. To provide these materials, that we may have a suitable share in directing the public nurseries of learning, compiling, and originating the current reading of the country, and editing the public journals and papers, which give and continue an impulse which the whole community feels and obeys; this is one grand object in calling your attention to the subject of the erection of colleges and academies.

Let us recollect what the legislature in each State is doing, in regard to education. They are providing literary funds, and causing common schools to rise in every neighborhood: they are organizing institutions for the express purpose of qualifying teachers. Such is the astonishing excitement on the subject, that none, who reflect, can doubt, but that the business of education will rise tenfold in twenty years. And have we no interest in this matter? I know it will be said, if the States are engaged in the business of education, why need the church be concerned? But let us recollect, it matters not who plan an institution, or who furnish the funds, it will ultimately fall under the predominating influence of some denomination of Christians: this is perfectly natural, and flows from the constitution of society, and is right and proper. Let us then as a people prepare to enjoy a proper proportion of the benefit which the States confer.

That we may see the extent and bearing of the influence of education, let us look for a moment into the history, and products of our colleges. There are, probably, fifty colleges in the United States, *exclusive* of theological seminaries, in respect to which we have not written heretofore, and do not now write. In the April number, 1829, of the Journal of the American Education Society, we have the statistics of about *forty three* colleges, from which the following particulars are extracted. The returns are not complete from each institution.

Number of colleges,	43
Instructors in 32 colleges,	217
Whole num. of students educated in 28 coll.	20,520
Ministers who were educated at 20 colleges,	4,335
Students professing religion in 22 colleges,	587
Students assisted by college funds in 15 colleges,	321
Students assisted by Ed. Societies in 14 colleges,	148

Now let us look but for a moment at the elements of power and influence in these few items in the history and products of not much more than half the colleges in the United States. I tremble at the thought of where we are as a church, and the *vantage ground* of those who sometimes give strong indications of an inclination to crush us, if we cannot follow in their train.

Add to this that of the 43 presidents of these colleges, *only two* are of us: and of the 217 teachers, not 10 are of us. And one more fact must not be forgotten: *the presidents are all MINISTERS except THREE!!* See what a host of superior, and cultivated talent, consecrated, and rendered imposing by the sanction of religion, lies at the very fountains of thought, knowledge, principle, morals, and action, for this vast country!! And can any one doubt what the influence which it exerts is? Nor is that influence always either regardless of, or friendly to us.

The learning and influence of the country have been possessed by others by means of the colleges; and thus they have been enabled to hold their own, and advance. And

* Editors Christian Advocate and Journal.

though we have kept far in advance in numbers,—yet what could we effect, if we should bring their learning and influence to co-operate with the pure and heaven-born energy of our doctrines and institutions? Would to heaven my brethren could catch a glimpse of the vision which I see clearly! It is this: *Solid and elevated literature will yet combine with pure and undefiled religion in this country*; and happy, and honored of God, will be that people which shall first effect the combination: they will literally possess the land; possibly the world.

At present the prospect stands thus: We have the balance of vital religion—others the balance of literature. If we carry our religion into a combination with their learning, we shall gain the prize. But if they bring their learning and combine with our doctrines and zeal, they have the prize: I must confess this is the most likely result.

There is yet another possibility, nay, probability: if we rise up to the interests of education, as they are advancing in piety, we shall meet, coalesce, and conquer the world. My heart almost bursts with joy at this prospect, and I challenge the Christian world to a general amnesty; to a reciprocity of good feeling, and congratulation on mutual success in the great enterprize of conquering the world for the Lord Jesus Christ.

In my last communication I endeavored to excite the whole church to action, in consideration of the peculiar age in which we live. More will be won or lost by this and the succeeding generation, in regard to the Redeemer's kingdom, than has perhaps been in all times past. I feel a sacred emulation that we should do our part in the great Christian enterprizes of the day. I have chosen to present the subject and interests of *education* to your consideration. Others have done and are doing the same. Success to every effort.

I am still more clearly convinced of the correctness of the view which was offered to the last General Conference through this paper, and repeated in these recent communications. It is deemed by many a great misfortune that the measure was not adopted then. It is proposed to present this view somewhat more in detail; and we are enabled to do this the more clearly and confidently, because of the aid received from a free conversation with one of the most distinguished citizens of these United States, who is deeply interested in the measure.

The plan is simply this. Let the next General Conference take measures to establish two superior universities, one in the east and one in the west; and direct each annual conference to establish a superior academy under its own patronage. All this can be done by commissioners appointed by the General Conference, in conjunction with

a similar number of commissioners, (lay members,) to be appointed by the annual conferences in the east and west. That is, the western commission shall consist of one member from each annual conference in the west, to be appointed by the General Conference, and one commissioner for each annual conference in the west, which shall be a lay-member, and appointed by each annual conference. The same in regard to the east. Possibly it might be advisable, even now, to extend this plan to the south.

The academies under the patronage of the annual conferences could be located by commissioners appointed by each conference, which should be half of its own body, and half from the laity. These commissioners should have full powers to locate the institutions, and make all necessary arrangements for carrying them into effect. In their decision they would be influenced only by a desire to accomplish the greatest possible good. Any institutions now in operation might come in competition, if they could offer superior advantages.

There can be no doubt but that such arrangements, and such commissions from the General Conference, would meet with such decided approbation as to secure a general and liberal subscription throughout the church, and among all its friends. In addition to this, the competition to procure or *secure* the location of these institutions, would warrant, and certainly procure a heavy subscription at the point of location.

It is also necessary to advert to the fact, that the more extensive the school, the less expensive the education, when considered in regard to the *number* educated. It is therefore a matter of *economy*.

There is also another vast advantage in this measure. It will confer reputation and influence by securing the success of the graduates, because of the character of the institutions from whence they come. Indeed, the measure will give elevation, character, and weight to the whole connection.

It must be recollected that this measure is advocated on the grounds of *expediency at this time*. It is not intended to confine the action to those limits any longer than it is necessary. As soon as these schools shall furnish the materials, it is expected that the action will take effect throughout the country, and operate on the State institutions in proportion to our general interest in the country.

In this measure it is necessary that we lay aside all sectional feelings, and act as citizens of the world, and members of the universal church of Christ. Let our motto be, *The good of the whole forever*.

We have resources abundantly, if we can only inspire confidence enough to call them into action. Many among us are able and willing to give whole foundations for professorships, or possibly, for colleges, if we could present them a suitable occasion in

which they would be assured their donation would take effect.

This measure would produce a *perfect system*. The students would be prepared in the different academies to enter the universities. The arrangement would produce uniformity, which would heighten the effect, and have a powerful tendency to bind the whole connection together. Let the wealthy look into this field of doing good, and work while it is day.

Upon reflection on the above, there is reason to believe that it would be better that the commissioners for the location of each institution should be appointed *at* the General Conference, but not *by* the General Conference as a body; but the delegation from each annual conference should elect from their own conference one minister and one lay member as commissioners. The commissioners thus elected by each annual conference, associated, form the Board. This will have the advantage of gaining one whole year in advance.

When the commissioners are appointed, then let the General Conference organize an Education Society, and appoint the necessary agents, for the purpose of raising the necessary funds. Probably it might be best to institute one society for each institution, and confine its operations to the bounds of the conferences united in its support. This, however, can be arranged at the General Conference.

Our brethren must not mistake us. We do not aim at theological seminaries under any form. Nor do we aim at grandeur or splendor in our schools. Nor do we wish to tax the public in building colleges, when every body must see that the United States have too many now for the interests of education. Their number is great, but few are really eminent institutions. There are about sixty colleges in the United States, and of this number *not one in twelve has any permanent and extensive celebrity*.

What then do we propose? *We propose a plan which is necessary to give elevation, influence and character to the church, by bringing into its service the power of education over the minds of the youth.* We also propose, by the operation of two or three superior institutions, *to provide suitable persons for professorships and presidencies in the State institutions*, to which we are more entitled than any people in the land, because we are more numerous than any other, and have contributed, as they, in our commonwealth capacity. We have a right, therefore, to an interest in these public institutions, corresponding to our interest as citizens in the commonwealth. But we have not the men yet. The above plan is to provide them.

If this plan be adopted, and vigorously executed, we need not continue many years to call on the public to aid us in the erection of colleges; but, like some of our sister

denominations, we shall possess sufficient interest in those built by the public to answer all our good and reasonable purposes. I pray you, my brethren, let us get in a state of preparation to enjoy our privileges as common citizens in this great republic. Do but look into my last communication, and see how small a share we have in the public colleges of our country! You will be surprised and mortified.

It is also well known to us in the west, that *management* has been had to prevent the appointment of any from among us as a people, to some of the infant institutions in the western States, though we have more than three times the interest in the country that those have who do manage. And when such appointments were not made, even when properly requested by those whose business it was, the reason assigned was, *We were not able to procure any suitable persons from among them!*

It may not be known to all our readers, that the leading members of the Methodist Episcopal church have ever been awake to the importance of colleges and schools for education. In 1785, Dr. Coke, ordained by Wesley as the first Bishop of the American Methodist church, came to the United States. Soon after, in connection with Bishop Asbury, he determined to establish a school or college. Four acres of land were purchased, at £60, twenty-eight miles from Baltimore, and a college was founded, named, after its founders, Cokesbury college. An able President was obtained, and a good master, and in the course of a few years, the institution acquired so much repute, that young men from the southern States, came there to finish their education. By the rules of the college, the students were to rise at five, summer and winter. At six, they were to assemble for prayer, and the interval, till seven, was allowed for recreations; such as gardening, walking, riding, and bathing; and within doors, the carpenters', joiners', cabinet makers', and turners' business. Nothing like *play* was permitted. In 1792, the college was set on fire, and burnt to the ground, with its apparatus and library. Soon after, a large building in Baltimore, which had been intended for balls and assemblies, was purchased, with all the premises belonging to it, for £5,300. This college was more successful than the first, but unhappily it shared the same fate, being burnt, together with a neighboring church, in 1797. By both fires the Methodists lost £10,000. No efforts were made to rebuild the establishment.

An attempt was early commenced to found a college in Georgia, to be named Wesley college, but it did not succeed.*

* See Southey's *Life of Wesley*, Am. edit. vol. ii. pp. 326, 327.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE:

A VIEW

OF THE

HISTORY, RESOURCES, AND PRESENT MORAL AND POLITICAL CONDITION
OF GREAT BRITAIN, HER COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES.

1831.

INTRODUCTORY OBSERVATIONS.

"GREAT BRITAIN," says the Baron Charles Dupin, "presents a spectacle unexampled in history. In Europe, the British empire borders on Denmark, Germany, the Netherlands and France, in the north; on Spain, Sicily, Italy, in the south; it commands the outlet of the Black Sea, and of the Baltic. In America, it touches Russia and the United States, and stands in presence of the new republics of the south. Between these two continents and on the route of both of them to Asia, she holds the rock where her hands have chained the modern Prometheus. In Africa, she holds in check the Barbary powers, and watches over the safety of the negro nations. Beyond, where the Portuguese found only a watering place, and the Dutch constituted a plantation, she has created a new British people. The conquests of her merchants in Asia begin where those of Alexander ended, and where the Roman *Terminus* never reached. From the banks of the Indus to the frontiers of China, the country is ruled by a mercantile company in a narrow street of London. Thus, by the vigor of her institutions, and the perfection of her arts, an island, which, in the Oceanic Archipelago, would hardly rank in the third class, extends the influences of her industry and her power to the extremities of the four divisions of the globe, and, in the fifth, peoples and civilizes regions, which will follow her laws, speak her language, adopt her manners, her commerce, her arts, and her literature. This immense dispersion of colonies, which would ruin any other nation, constitutes the strength of the British empire."

The authority of Britain extends over two thirds of the globe in reference to longitude; and it is literally true that the sun never sets upon her possessions; for within this vast range, various places have noon and midnight at the same moment. Stretching also from the arctic circle to the thirty-third degree of south latitude, the four seasons are experienced within her dominions at the same time.*

"The immense magnitude of the Roman empire might well have justified the Roman pride. It covered a million and a half of square miles of the finest portion of the globe. Stretching three thousand miles, from the Atlantic to the Euphrates; and two thousand miles, from the northern borders of Dacia to the tropic of Cancer; it was the seat of all the choicest fertility, beauty, and wealth of the world. Imagination sinks under the idea of this prodigious power in the

* Encyclopædia Americana, vol. v. p. 588.

hands of a single nation, and that nation in the hands of a single man. But another paramount dominion was yet to be created of a totally different nature; less compact, yet not less permanent; less directly wearing the shape of authority, yet, perhaps, still more irresistible; and in extent, throwing the power of Rome out of all comparison—the British empire. Its sceptre is INFLUENCE.*

I. EXTENT AND BOUNDARIES.

The term, Great Britain, was first applied to England, Wales, and Scotland, at the accession of James I. to the throne of England. It did not become common till the days of Queen Anne. In addition to these three countries, the British Empire embraces Ireland; the islands in the British Seas, as Guernsey, Man, Jersey; the fortress of Gibraltar; Malta; the protectorship of the Ionian islands; British India; the African colonies; North American British dominions; West Indies; South American dominions; Australia. Hanover, in Germany, does not belong to the British empire, but to the male line of the present royal family. The island of Great Britain lies on the west of the continent of Europe, and extends from about 50° to $58^{\circ} 30'$ north latitude; and from 2° of east longitude from Greenwich, to 6° of west. It is about 580 miles in length, from north to south, and 370 in its greatest breadth from east to west. It is separated from the continent by the English channel and the German ocean. The North sea washes the northern shores. Ireland is separated from it by St. George's channel, the Irish sea, and the Atlantic ocean. It has a large number of good harbors, on account of the great irregularity of the coasts. Including the windings caused by the indentations of the sea, the circuit has been estimated at 1,800 miles, and the area at 87,000 square miles. Ireland is the most western land in Europe, except Iceland. The body of water which separates it from England, varies in breadth from 40 to 120 miles. The greatest length of Ireland is 306 miles, and the greatest breadth 182 miles.

II. CIVIL HISTORY.

The earliest population of Britain is generally believed to have been Celtic. To the Celtic succeeded the Gothic. Long before the Christian era, the Scythians or Goths, advancing from Asia, drove the Cimbri, or Northern Celts, before them, and seized on that part of Gaul, which is nearest Great Britain, where they acquired the provincial denomination of *Belgæ*. These Belgæ may justly be regarded as the chief ancestors of the English nation. The Saxons, who made the second conquest of England, were small in numbers. From the two Gothic dialects of the conquerors and the conquered, sprung the Anglo Saxon, the parent of our English language. The Britons, at the time of Cæsar's arrival, like the Gauls, from whom they sprung, were divided into many petty kingdoms. Tacitus says, "It was rare that even two or three of them united against a common enemy." Hence they were easily conquered. Britain was the great sanctuary of Druidism. The Druids were the law-makers, the physicians, the poets and philosophers of their country. No public affair could be transacted without their sanction. Their ceremonies were equally inhuman and mysterious. The Britons, though savages in point of art and industry, are respectfully spoken of by several Roman historians in regard to moral and intellectual character.

About fifty-five years before the Christian era, Julius Cæsar determined to add Britain to his empire. On the morning of the 25th of August, A. C. 55, he landed near Dover, with two legions. His progress was warmly contested, and but little footing was gained on the island. In the following year, Cæsar returned with five legions, and reduced the country to submission. In the reign of Vespasian, Agricola, the ablest and best of all the Roman governors, who knew how to retain with the humane policy of a statesman, what he had won by his bravery as a soldier, entirely subjugated the island. His fleet sailed round Scotland, and subdued the Orcades. He did much to civilize the Britons. He taught the youth of their nobility the language and sciences of Rome, and encouraged ornamental as well as useful public works. He was all the benefactor to Britain that a conqueror could be. After this time the island is seldom noticed by the Roman historians. In A. D. 218, Severus erected a stone wall, from the Solway to the Tyne, on a system so permanent, that the foundations are to this day to be seen. During the decline of the Roman empire, great disorders were experienced in Britain. The Picts, Scots, and other

* Croly's George IV.

barbarians, poured in upon all quarters, and ravaged the country. About the year A. D. 420, or 55 years after the invasion of Julius Cæsar, the Romans took their final departure from the island. In the year 449, the Saxons from the North of Germany, under Hengist and Horsa, came to the aid of the Britons, against the Scots and Picts, who were desolating the fairest portions of the island. From auxiliaries they became conquerors of the natives, and reduced the Britons to submission. Hengist fixed his royal seat at Canterbury, and after reigning forty years, he died about the year 488. Multitudes flocked over from Germany, and the natives were driven to the fastnesses of Cornwall and of Wales. After a violent struggle of near 150 years, the Heptarchy, or seven Saxon kingdoms, of Kent, Sussex, Wessex, East Anglia, Mercia, Essex, and Northumberland, were established. After about 200 years of almost continual dissension among these States, *Egbert*, king of Wessex, united them into one great State. This was about the year 827. The first appearance of the Danes in England was in the year 787. *Ethelwolf*, the son and successor of *Egbert*, was unable to resist the torrent of Danes, who poured into the island; and they firmly established themselves in the islands, Thanet and Shepey. *Ethelbald* and *Ethelbert* succeeded their father. The former soon dying, *Ethelbert* became sole master of the kingdom. In 866, he was succeeded by his brother *Ethelred*. His brother *Alfred* succeeded at the age of 22 years. His reign began with war. The Danes had overrun the kingdom, and treated the inhabitants with the greatest cruelty and scorn. *Alfred* soon brought them to submission. The more turbulent retired to Flanders, and England enjoyed a state of tranquillity. This period was wisely improved by *Alfred*. He rebuilt and strongly fortified the city of London, established a regular militia, and built a fleet of 120 ships. After a reign of about thirty years, he died, in the full strength of his faculties, a blessing to his country, and an ornament to mankind.

He is deservedly esteemed the greatest and best man of his age, and the founder of the English monarchy. His son *Edward*, denominated *the Elder*, inherited the kingdom and military genius of his father. *Edward* reigned 24 years, and his son *Athelstan* succeeded him. *Edmund*, *Edred*, *Edwy*, *Edgar*, and *Edward II.* successively took possession of the throne. In this period flourished the notorious *Dunstan*, Abbot of Canterbury. In the latter part of his life he acquired a high reputation for sanctity and devotion, by his numerous austerities. By his means the controversy about the celibacy of the clergy was fiercely agitated, and was the means of almost rending the kingdom in sunder. The monks, with *Dunstan* at their head, were arrayed against the secular clergy—at that time a powerful body. On the death of *Edward II.*, the Danes again made incursions into the kingdom. In the reign of *Ethelred*, the successor of *Edward*, there was a general massacre of the Danish troops throughout England. *Edmund Ironside*, the son of *Ethelred*, was compelled to divide his kingdom with *Canute*, king of the Danes. On the assassination of *Edmund*, *Canute* took possession of the whole kingdom. He reigned 18 years, with great reputation as a moderate and impartial ruler. His sons, *Harold* and *Hardicanute*, reigned successively, for short periods. They were the last of the Danish race. *Edward the Confessor*, son of *Ethelred*, was called to the vacant throne, by the unanimous wish of the nation. Some time before his death, he made *William*, Duke of Normandy, heir to his throne. This was disputed by *Harold*, son of one of the English earls, whose daughter *Edward* had married. The English and Normans met on the field at *Hastings*. *Harold* was slain, and his army totally defeated. The victory was dearly earned. The Normans lost 15,000 warriors. *William*, for a few years, was popular; but at length, by a series of oppressive measures, which destroyed the very semblance of English liberty, he became in the highest degree odious. He attempted to obliterate the name of Englishmen, by the destruction of their language. The French was the language of the Court and of law, and it was ordered to be taught in schools. He made a general survey of all the lands in the kingdom, the record of which is still preserved, and called the *Domesday* book. *William II.*, surnamed *Rufus*, succeeded his father. Ambition and avarice were the principal features in his character. He was constantly harassed by insurrections. He was accidentally killed, in the 40th year of his age. His brother *Henry* succeeded to the throne. After he had gained the summit of his wishes, and had secured a profound tranquillity throughout his dominions, he was severely afflicted by the death of his only son *William*, who was drowned. When *Henry* heard of the disaster, he fainted, and never laughed after. He died in the 67th year of his age, and was succeeded by his grandson *Henry I.*, surnamed *Beau-clerc*, or the scholar. By his prudence, talents and bravery, he would have shone in any sphere. Though he possessed the prejudices of his family against the native English, yet the tranquillity of his English dominions was never once disturbed.

Henry was succeeded by *Stephen*, grandson of *William*, the conqueror. The next sovereign who ascended the throne, was *Henry Plantagenet*, or *Henry II.*, son of *Matilda*, the sister of *Stephen*. *Henry*, at the time of his accession, was the ablest and most powerful sovereign in Europe. He was master of above a third of the whole French monarchy. His reign was in many respects useful and prosperous. The abuses, in the ecclesiastical establishment, which had now become enormous, and which *Henry*

attempted to remove, were the source of much trouble. More money was drawn from the people, by the priests, in the way of penances, than was produced by all the funds and taxes in the kingdom. The efforts of Henry to reduce the power of the priests were severely contested, especially by Becket, archbishop of Canterbury. This ambitious and haughty prelate was at length assassinated. Henry was severely tried by the undutiful conduct of his sons, who several times conspired against him. Though he was guilty of some very reprehensible conduct, yet perhaps no monarch ever extended his dominions so far, with so little violence and injustice.

Richard I., surnamed *Cœur de Lion*, on account of his bravery, succeeded his father Henry. He passed several years in Palestine, in the crusades against the infidels. On his return, he was thrown into prison by the emperor of Germany, from which he was released only by the payment of a heavy ransom. He was generous and sincere, but cruel, haughty, and ambitious.

John, his younger brother, was his successor on the throne. His character included almost every vice that belongs to our nature. He was involved in a long controversy with the Pope, by whom he was excommunicated. The subjects of John were also at one time absolved from all allegiance to him. He was received again into favor by the most abject submissions. What principally distinguishes his reign was the obtaining of the *MAGNA CHARTA*, (at Runnemedes,) which secured very important powers and privileges to every order of men in the kingdom.

Henry III., the son and successor of John, was gentle, humane, but without activity and vigor. He was so fickle and irresolute, that men neither valued his friendship, nor dreaded his resentment. His life was a series of vexations. The Pope was in fact the controlling power in England. The Barons were, at the same time, opposed to the king and to the Pope, and to the best interests of the people.

Edward I., his son, ascended the throne on the death of Henry. He possessed great military courage and ability, but some of his actions were stained with cruelty. He made a complete conquest of Wales. Sensible how much traditionary poetry and music are calculated to keep alive the idea of national valor and glory, he assembled together all the Welsh bards, and ordered them to be put to death. He died in the 35th year of his reign, and 69th of his age. The many wise statutes which he enacted, obtained for him the appellation of the English Justinian. His violent and arbitrary temper was the occasion of much trouble, and sometimes brought him to the brink of ruin.

His son, *Edward II.*, was a most unfortunate and weak prince. Indolence and attachment to favorites were the great blemishes in his character. His queen was unfaithful to him, took up arms against him, caused him to sign his own resignation, and to complete the horrible work, procured at last his assassination.

The reign of *Edward III.*, the next king of England, is one of the longest and most glorious in her annals. He curbed the licentious spirits of the nobles, by the prudence and vigor of his administration; and gained their affections by his affability and munificence. His foreign wars were very expensive and unnecessary. At the battle of Cressy, he left 36,000 of his enemies dead on the field. His queen, Philippa, is a noble example of courage, generosity, and conjugal fidelity. His son Edward, Prince of Wales, called the Black Prince, from the color of his armor, won all hearts by his affability, kindness, and moderation; and the many eminent virtues, which he possessed, would have rendered him an ornament to any age or country. He died of a consumption.

Richard II., the son of the Black Prince, ascended the throne of his grandfather, when only twelve years of age. His reign, and the succeeding reigns, were distracted with constant troubles and insurrections. Richard, during his whole life, was the dupe of worthless favorites. He was weak and pusillanimous, his errors proceeding more from the head than from the heart. He was dethroned and assassinated in the 34th year of his age.

Henry IV., Duke of Lancaster, usurped the throne. His father, the Duke of Lancaster, was the great patron of the Wickliffites, or Lollards of England. He was understood to have been educated in the principles of the Reformation, but on his elevation to the throne, he made his faith yield to his interest. He obtained an act of Parliament against the Lollards, by which it was enacted, that if any heretic should relapse, or refuse to abjure his opinions, he should be delivered over to the civil magistrate, by the church, and be committed to the flames before all the people.

Henry V. came to the throne with the tide of popularity flowing full in his favor. His youth had been marked with many extravagances, but on ascending the throne, he exhibited great firmness, moderation, and propriety of deportment. His conduct, however, towards the Protestants, is a strong and most melancholy exception. Lord Cobham, a man of valor and abilities, but a follower of Wickliffe, was hanged, and his body burned on the gibbet. Henry died in the zenith of his glory, in the 34th year of his age. In magnanimity and true greatness of soul, he has been surpassed by very few of the kings of England.

In the reign of *Henry VI.*, commenced the bloody wars between the houses of York

and Lancaster. This fatal quarrel, which lasted nearly thirty years, was signalized by twelve pitched battles; and 80 princes of the blood are computed to have perished in the field, or on the scaffold. The ensign of the house of Lancaster was a red rose, that of York a white one; and the civil wars were known throughout Europe, under the name of the quarrel between the two roses. At one battle, 36,000 Lancastrians were slain. Several monsters in wickedness led the forces of the two parties. "The character of Edward II.," says an elegant writer, "is easily summed up: his good qualities were courage and beauty; his bad qualities—every vice. The history of England, during his reign, was a history of blood. Richard III., who perished at Bosworth, waded through blood to his throne; he considered no enormity too great, and no action too mean, provided it led him to the object of his ambition." His body and mind were equally deformed.

Henry VII. was, next to Alfred, politically, the most useful prince, who had at that time swayed the English sceptre. He commenced the English navy, by building a ship which cost £14,000. He effected a great and beneficial change in the state of the kingdom, by enacting many wise and salutary laws. Towards the close of life, he applied himself with great earnestness to acts of justice and benevolence. He paid the debts of all persons, who were imprisoned in London for small sums. He directed two thousand masses to be said for his soul within a month after his decease.

The reign of *Henry VIII.* was eventful in the highest degree. The Papal power in England received its death blow. The king was acknowledged to be the only supreme head on earth of the Church of England; and all tithes, which had been paid to the See of Rome, reverted to him. This renunciation of the Papal authority, was immediately in consequence of the Pope's refusing to annul the marriage of Henry with Catharine of Spain. At different times, Henry suppressed 645 monasteries, 90 colleges, 2,374 chantries and free chapels, and 110 hospitals. A new translation of the Bible was made, and permitted at first to be freely circulated. At the same time, with a caprice and levity which were very characteristic of Henry, some of the most revolting dogmas of the Romish church were maintained with unrelenting pertinacity. This conduct gave occasion to the remark, that, "in England, those who were against the Pope, were burned, and those who were for him, were hanged." Henry died in the 56th year of his age, and the 38th of his reign. He possessed great vigor of mind, and an extensive capacity. But his vices comprehend some of the worst qualities of human nature. He had an insatiable love of pleasure, and a radical cruelty of disposition. He married successively six wives, two of whom were beheaded, and two were divorced.

Edward VI., the son of Henry VIII. and Jane Seymour, succeeded to the throne. During his short reign, the Reformation was greatly advanced, especially by the influence of his minister, the Duke of Somerset, and the excellent Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterbury. Somerset was an able counsellor, a man of courage, and obviously influenced by religious considerations. Unhappily, the true principles of religious liberty were scarcely known yet, and the Protestants were guilty of persecution in its last forms at the stake. Edward VI. died at sixteen years of age, universally lamented. He possessed uncommon sagacity, great mildness of disposition, and true piety. He never signed the orders of execution against any party without tears in his eyes.

The bloody *Mary* next ascended the throne. She possessed few qualities that were either estimable or amiable. With the exception of the single virtue of sincerity, her character was a complication of the most odious vices, of obstinacy, tyranny, malignity, and revenge. In three years, 277 persons were burnt at the stake; among whom were Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterbury, Bishops Ridley, Hooper, Ferrar, and Latimer, 21 clergymen, 55 women, and 4 children. The marriage of Mary with Philip of Spain, rendered her exceedingly unpopular. She died of a fever, in the sixth year of her reign, and in the 43d of her age, and was succeeded by *Elizabeth*, daughter of Henry, by Ann Boleyn. Elizabeth was in the 25th year of her age. She had been imprisoned by Mary, and had carefully improved her opportunities to cultivate her mind. The principles of the Reformation were now completely established, and the public system of religion was placed in nearly the same state in which it is at present. The people were now Protestants from inclination. Of 9,400 beneficed clergymen, only about 120 quitted their preferments on account of the Reformation. In point of vigor, steadiness, magnanimity, and penetration, Elizabeth may stand a comparison with any sovereign in any age of the world. She at the same time exhibited some of the greatest moral weaknesses. She was vain, deficient in sympathy, jealous, and ungovernable in her passions. Her treatment of Mary of Scotland, is an indelible stain on her character. The progress of the English nation, during her reign, in arts, arms, science, commerce and agriculture, is unparalleled in history. The English language was essentially improved. It has been called the Augustan age in English literature.

Elizabeth was succeeded by *James VI.* of Scotland, and *I.* of England, son of Mary of Scotland. From the period of his accession, the history of both kingdoms is united.

The early history of Scotland is enveloped in darkness. The Celts were, probably,

the first settlers. The Romans invaded Scotland, A. D. 75. The length of the Roman wall, erected under Antoninus, and which was repaired by Severus, was 63,980 yards. After the Romans left Britain, the Picts became the most potent people in the north of Caledonia. A list of their kings, 40 in number, reigning from 500 to 843, is preserved. The Scots came from Ireland in 503. Chalmers gives a catalogue of 50 Scottish kings, who reigned from 503 to 1097. The Scots and Picts were united about 843. In the reign of Edward I. of England, a violent contest arose, in regard to the succession to the Scottish throne. Edward was chosen umpire, and immediately took measures, which secured to himself the power of Scotland. In a short time, however, arose Sir William Wallace, who, in connection with Sir William Douglas, and young Robert Bruce, finally achieved the deliverance of Scotland. After a series of heroic actions, Wallace was defeated at Falkirk, and was soon after taken and executed. Scotland was again reduced under the dominion of England. Robert Bruce soon appeared in arms, and the people flocked around him in defence of their country. The forces of Edward II., who had succeeded to the English throne, met the Scots under Bruce, near Bannockburn, and were totally defeated. Bruce became sole master of Scotland. The history of Scotland, before its union with England, presents little but a series of troubles, of border warfare, of insurrection, and sometimes of complete anarchy. At the accession of James VI., the son of the unfortunate Mary, the kingdom was in a miserable condition. Assassination and murder were perpetrated with impunity. The belief in sorcery and witchcraft was general. At length Queen Elizabeth died, and James quietly took possession of the BRITISH throne. James reigned 13 years over Scotland, and 22 over Great Britain, and died at the age of 59. He was a very unpopular monarch. He was vain, weak, accessible to flatterers, arbitrary in his principles, and so devoted to episcopacy, as to thoroughly disgust and alienate many classes of his subjects. The colonization of North America, is the most memorable circumstance in James's reign. Elizabeth had done little more than give a name to Virginia.

Charles I. inherited the throne, and unhappily, the same principles in government, as had actuated his father. His life was terminated on the scaffold. There were some amiable traits in his character. His conduct at his trial and execution was calm and dignified, and calculated to excite a deep compassion. He was, notwithstanding, strikingly deficient in those qualities which were indispensable in a king at that stormy period. He lacked prudence, foresight, independence of mind, frankness, and knowledge of men. At the same time the Parliament that opposed him and procured his execution, in many of their measures in the latter years of Charles's life, were as arbitrary, and reckless of right and of the Constitution, as the king himself.

Oliver Cromwell, a distinguished leader in opposition to Charles, succeeded to the chief authority, under the title of Protector. Cromwell was a man of consummate ability in the cabinet and in the field. His name struck terror into every part of Europe. The Dutch were completely humbled at sea. The fortresses of Tunis, and every ship in the harbor, were torn in pieces by his artillery. Spanish ships of immense value were burnt under the very guns of the castles which defended them. At the same time his domestic administration was upright. In England, he had Matthew Hale for a judge. In Scotland, the decisions of his judges were long remembered as the purest and most vigorous dispensation of justice which the nation had enjoyed. He maintained a national church, which was liberal in its character, being neither Episcopal nor Presbyterian. The most contradictory accounts of his private character meet us on the page of the historian. That he was free from faults, no one will affirm. That some of his measures were arbitrary, no one will deny. But that he was governed by a sincere desire to promote the true glory of his country, and that his private life was marked by distinguished virtues, is apparent to every unprejudiced observer. He died Sept. 3, 1658. His son *Richard* succeeded him for a short time. Principally by the influence of Gen. Monk, Charles II. was called to the throne in less than a year after the death of Oliver Cromwell. The character of Charles is well described in the following passage. "He was the secret pensioner of France and a traitor to the liberties of England, selfish beyond the semblance of benevolence, and voluptuous without the decency of shame. His court was filled with the companions of his pleasures and the panders of his impurity. His reign was disaster, his name is infamy."* Charles died at the age of 55, and was succeeded by his brother, *James II.* To the joy of both hemispheres this miserable dynasty came to an end. The Prince of Orange, a branch of the house of Nassau, was invited to the throne. The reign of William (Mary his consort was associated with him in the government) was prosperous. His mind was ever intent on great designs. He had a sound judgment, fertile invention, calmness in danger, fidelity, and a strong attachment to public liberty. Mary, who died several years before him, was an amiable and excellent woman. William was succeeded by the Princess *Anne*, who had married George, Prince of Denmark. She ascended the throne in the 38th year of her age. The power of the British arms was

* Christian Spectator, Sept. 1829.

carried to an hitherto unparalleled height, by the Duke of Marlborough, and Prince Eugene, in the wars against France. The most important event of this reign was the union, which took place between the kingdoms of England and Scotland, in 1706. By this it was agreed that the two kingdoms should be forever subject to one crown and Parliament, should enjoy the same privileges, and be subject to the same regulations in trade. Anne was the last of the race of the Stuarts. The succession was secured to the widow of the Elector of Hanover, Sophia, grand-daughter of James I. The English national debt was now increased to more than £50,000,000. Anne died Aug. 12, 1714, and was succeeded by *George I.*, son of Sophia of Hanover. He reigned from 1714 to 1727. The nation was now divided into whigs and tories. The former were led by Sir Robert Walpole, and were strongly opposed to the Stuart family. George died of the apoplexy, June 22, 1727. The principal defect in his character was an excessive partiality to his German dominions.

George II. succeeded to the throne. He continued all the alliances of his father, and his plan of maintaining the balance of power in Europe. In 1739, a commercial war was carried on against Spain. Soon after, England was involved in a war with France. At the same time, the grandson of James II. made two attempts to restore the family of Stuarts to the British throne. He was totally defeated at Culloden, in 1746. A general peace took place in 1750. In 1758, the *seven years' war* against France was commenced, in which Canada was wrested from France, and great possessions acquired in the East Indies.

George II. died in 1760, and was succeeded by his grandson, *George III.* Never did a king ascend a throne under more favorable circumstances. The purity of his private life, and the affability of his manners, inspired the most sanguine hopes of the prosperity of his reign. In 1763, a period was put to the French war. The national debt was increased to £145,000,000. The British navy amounted to 374 ships of war; the crews were reckoned at 100,000, and the ordnance at more than 14,000 pieces. Capt. Cook greatly extended the interests of science and navigation, by his voyages round the world. In 1775, a war, instigated by the weak and wicked measures of the British ministry, was commenced with the thirteen North American Colonies. In 1783, peace was concluded, and the independence of the Colonies acknowledged. England was a gainer by this event. She was no longer at the expense of protecting them, and she derived great advantages from their trade. The national debt was increased to £240,000,000. Soon after, the French revolution commenced, which shook the whole civilized world to its foundations. It was a contest among the nations for life or death. The war raged, with short intermissions, from 1793 to 1815. The English naval force was spread over every ocean. Its power was felt in Egypt, at the gates of Copenhagen, in both the Indies. The armies of Britain triumphed in Syria, subdued the French power in Spain, called a new empire into existence in Southern Asia, and annihilated the power of the Colossus of modern times, on the fields of Flanders. The most eminent men who led her navies, were Howe, Collingwood, and Nelson; her armies, Wellington; and her councils, Chat-ham and Pitt. All the wars on the European continent, which were undertaken against the revolution, and against the empire, were begun by England, and supported by English gold.

Since 1815, the policy of England has been pacific. She has a debt, whose capital amounts to more than 40 years' revenue of the kingdom. Frugality has been the first law of the government since 1815. For several years, the British government have withdrawn very much from interference with continental politics. The peace produced such a stagnation of business, that great distress was produced among many of the working classes in Britain. By firm and moderate measures, on the part of government, these excesses were quieted.

George III. died in 1820. He had suffered, for several years, a mental alienation, which totally incapacitated him for business, and the government was administered by a Regency. George was not a man of great abilities, but he was possessed of that which is of far greater moment, an estimable moral character, and a sincere regard to true piety. His influence on public morality was most decisive and salutary. About the time of his death, his daughter in law, the wife of the Prince Regent, (*George IV.*) was most unfortunately brought to a public trial. She had been separated several years from her husband. However unjustifiable her conduct had been in several instances, yet the trial, and the developments made at it, were still more disgraceful to the ministry, who were the authors of it.

George IV. died on the 26th of June, 1830. He had considerable powers of mind, and much good humor; but the greater part of his life was passed in a profligacy, condemned by all good men, and least of all justifiable in a prince. In his reign, the Corporation and Test acts were abolished. The Corporation act prevented any person from being legally elected to any office belonging to the government of any city or corporation in England, unless he had, within the twelvemonth preceding, received the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, according to the rites of the Church of England; and enjoined him to

take the oaths of allegiance and supremacy when he took the oath of office. The Test act required all officers, civil and military, to take the oaths against transubstantiation, in the court of king's bench, or chancery, within six months after their admission; and also to receive the sacrament of the Supper, according to the usage of the Church of England, in some public church. In 1828, both were abolished.

On the 10th of April, 1829, a *relief bill*, abolishing the civil disabilities on Roman Catholics, was carried through the Commons by Mr. Peel, with a majority of 178; and through the Lords by the Duke of Wellington, with a majority of 104. By this bill, Catholics are eligible to all offices of state, excepting the lord chancellorships of England and Ireland, the lord lieutenancy of Ireland, the office of regent of the United Kingdom, and that of high commissioner to the Church of Scotland. They are still denied the right of presentation to livings, and all places connected with the ecclesiastical courts and establishment.

On the 28th of June, 1830, *William Henry*, Duke of Clarence, succeeded to the throne of England.

In the autumn of 1830, after the revolutionary movements on the continent of Europe, much excitement occurred in England. The ministry, of which the Duke of Wellington was head, became unpopular; and on a debate in the house of Commons, (Nov. 15,) respecting the civil list, the majority against the ministry was 29. The ministry immediately resigned, and a new one was formed, at the head of which is Earl Grey. Mr. Brougham was appointed Lord Chancellor; Lord Goderich, Secretary of the Colonial Department; the Marquis of Anglesey, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; Lord Althorpe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, &c. A plan of reform in the representation in the house of Commons was soon introduced by the new ministry. A small majority proved to be in opposition to the measure, whereupon the king, with great promptitude, dissolved the house, and a new election was ordered. In the result of this election, intense interest has been felt. A large majority of members in favor of reform, has been returned. These events have secured an unbounded popularity for king William. What the final results of these extraordinary movements will be, are known only to Him who doeth his pleasure among the inhabitants of the earth.

Some of the principal facts in the foregoing sketch are here embodied in a tabular form, for the sake of convenient reference.

Name.	Length of reign.	Died.	Manner of death.	General Remarks.
SAXON LINE.				
Egbert,	11	838	Died.	A brave and prudent king.
Ethelwolf,	20	858	Died.	Weak, superstitious.
Ethelbald,	3	860	Died.	Profligate.
Ethelbert,	6	866		Reigned well, disturbed by the Danes.
Ethelred I.	5	871	Killed in batt.	Brave, constantly harassed.
Alfred the Great,	28	899	Died.	Pre-eminent in virtue, and capacity to govern.
Edward the Elder,	25	924		Military genius, continual wars.
Athelstan,	16	941	Died.	Able, active.
Edmund I.	7	948	Assassinated.	Killed at dinner by a robber, brave.
Edred,	7	955	Died.	Very superstitious, under the sway of Dunstan.
Edwy,	4	959		Amiable, very unfortunate.
Edgar,	16	975	Died.	Very licentious, guilty of murder.
Edward Martyr,	3	978	Murdered.	Amiable, assassinated by the vile Elfrida.
Ethelred II.	37	1015		Properly surnamed Unready.
Sweyn, Dane,	6 mo.	1015		Fierce, brave.
Edmund Ironside,			Murdered.	Brave, not able to save his country.
DANISH LINE.				
Canute the Great,	19	1036	Died.	Impartial, popular, wise, powerful.
Harold I.	4	1040		Unlamented, no virtue except speed in running.
Hardicanute,	3	1043	Died.	Debauched, licentious, weak.
SAXONS, restored.				
Edward the Confessor,	24	1065		Weak, irresolute, frigid, superstitious.
Harold II.	1	1066	Killed,	At Hastings, able, beloved.
NORMANS.				
William I., Conqueror,	21	1087	Died.	Great hunter, cruel, ambitious, vigorous.
William II., Rufus,	13	1100	Killed.	Ambitious, avaricious, perfidious.
Henry I., Beauclerc,	35	1135		Great scholar, able, attached to favorites.
Stephen,	19	1154	Killed.	Powerful, unfortunate, courageous.
PLANTAGENETS.				
Henry II.	35	1189	Died.	Brave, affectionate, wretched in his children.
Richard I., Cœur de lion,	11	1199	Killed.	Crusader, haughty, cruel, generous.
John Lackland,	17	1216	Died.	Weak, passionate, wretched.
Henry III.	56	1272	Died.	Irresolute, gentle, humane.
Edward I.	35	1307	Died.	Conquered Wales, affable, beloved.
Edward II.	20	1327	Assassinated.	Mild, gentle, indolent.
Edward III.	50	1377	Died.	Very able, impetuous, warlike.

Name.	Length of reign	Died.	Manner of death.	General Remarks.
LANCASTER.				
Richard II.	22	1399	Starved.	Weak, unfortunate.
Henry IV.	14	1413	Died.	Government severe, but wise.
Henry V.	9	1422	Died.	Distinguished for bravery and ability.
Henry VI.	39	1461	Died.	Weak, involved in constant trouble.
HOUSE OF YORK.				
Edward IV.	22	1483	Died.	Brave, active, cruel, deficient in judgment.
Edward V.		1483	Violent.	Murdered, as well as his brother, by Rich'd III.
Richard III.	2	1485	Killed.	Battle of Bosworth, equally deformed in body and mind.
TUDOR.				
Henry VII.	24	1509	Died.	Politie, able, but avaricious and severe.
Henry VIII.	38	1547	Died.	Capricious, passionate, violent, some learning.
Edward VI.	6	1553	Died.	Mild, religious, Protestant, excellent prince.
Mary,	5	1558	Died.	Bigoted, died hated by most of her subjects.
Elizabeth,	45	1603	Died.	Great abilities, learned, put to death Mary of Scotland.
STUART.				
James I.	22	1625	Died.	Unwise, bigoted, little energy.
Charles I.	24	1649	Beheaded.	Despotic, intractable, some good qualities.
O. Cromwell, (republic,)	7	1658	Died.	Protector, great abilities, despotic.
Charles II.	24	1685	Died.	Licentious to an extreme, arbitrary.
James II.	4	1688		Better seaman than king, deposed.
William and Mary,	12	1702	Died.	Puritans admitted to privileges, liberty of the press established.
Anne,	12	1714	Died.	Weak, very prosperous reign.
BRUNSWICK.				
George I.	13	1727	Died.	Wise administration, prosperous.
George II.	33	1760	Died.	Continued the plans of his father.
George III.	70	1820	Died.	Good man, eventful reign.
George IV.	10	1830	Died.	Dissipated, humorous, not of great abilities.
William IV.	1			Third son of George III., very popular.

III. POPULATION OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

According to the census of 1821, the whole population of Great Britain was 14,391,631. This gives 165 persons for each square mile—a greater comparative population than that of any of the large European States, except the Netherlands. If we adopt that of Great Britain for unity, the ratio stands thus :

Great Britain,	1,000	Austrian empire,	,661
Netherlands,	1,297	Prussia,	,551
France,	,873	Spain,	,352
Germany,	,824		

The first census of Great Britain was taken in 1801, when the population was found to be 10,942,646; in 1811, it amounted to 12,598,803. The census of 1821 gives 2,429,630 houses, occupied by 2,941,383 families, of which 978,656 were employed in agriculture, 1,350,239 in manufacture or trade; families not included in the two preceding classes, 612,448. The number of males was 7,137,018; of females, 7,254,613. The number of acres in Great Britain is 57,952,489; of these, 34,397,690 are cultivated, 10,100,000 uncultivated, 13,454,794 unprofitable. Between 1801 and 1811, the rate of increase of the inhabitants of England, was 14½ per cent; of Wales and Scotland, 13. Between 1811 and 1821, 18 per cent in England, 17 in Wales, 16 in Scotland. In the army and navy, 50 per cent decrease. The population of England and Wales in

1700 was 5,475,000	1740 was 6,064,000	1780 was 7,953,000
1710 5,240,000	1750 6,467,000	1790 8,675,000
1720 5,565,000	1760 6,736,000	1801 9,168,000
1730 5,796,000	1770 7,428,000	1811 12,596,803

In 1825, the population of England alone amounted to 12,422,700. The total population of the British empire is estimated as follows :

Great Britain and Ireland,	21,380,000	Ceylon, &c.	1,200,000
British Islands, Man, &c.	90,000	Indian tributaries,	40,000,000
Gibraltar, Malta, &c.	140,000	African colonies,	243,000
Ionian Islands,	227,000	North American dominions,	1,000,000
West Indies and South America,	810,000	Australia,	50,000
British India,	83,000,000		

Total, 148,140,000; or the British empire may be said to have under her control *one hundred and fifty millions* of human beings.

The following calculations of the Baron Dupin, show the comparative amount of inanimate forces applied to agriculture and the arts, in Great Britain and France, based on a population of 15,000,000 in the former, and 31,800,000 in the latter.

<i>France.</i>		<i>Great Britain.</i>	
	Men.		Men.
Human agricultural power, . . .	8,406,038	Human agricultural power, . . .	2,132,446
Commercial and manufacturing, . . .	4,203,019	Commercial and manufacturing, . . .	4,264,893

Reckoning the labor of other animals, we find the whole animate power applied to agriculture as follows :

<i>France.</i>		<i>Great Britain.</i>	
	Men.		Men.
Horses,	1,600,00 = 11,200,000	Horses,	1,250,000 = 8,750,000
Oxen, asses, &c.	7,213,000 = 17,672,000	Oxen, asses, &c.	5,500,000 = 13,750,000
Human power, as above,	8,406,038	Human power, as above,	2,132,446
Total animate agricultural force, 37,278,038		Total animate agricultural force, 24,632,446	

The total human force applied to agriculture in Great Britain is, therefore, to the total agricultural force, nearly as 1 to 12 ; while in France, the ratio is as 1 to about 4½. We obtain similar results from an examination of the animate force applied to manufactures and commerce. The human force in France is 4,203,019 working men ; 300,000 horses employed in these branches, carry the whole animate force to 6,303,019 men. In Great Britain, the human force is 4,264,893 men ; allowing for the power of 250,000 animals, the whole animate force is 6,014,893. The total animate force of France is 43,581,057 men ; of Great Britain, 30,147,339, or of the whole United Kingdom, (allowing for Ireland an agricultural force of 7,455,701 men, and a commercial and manufacturing force of 1,260,604,) 39,363,644 effective laborers. To these animate powers should be added, in both countries, the inanimate powers, or the force supplied by wind, water and steam. The total number of mills in France has been computed at 76,000, of which 10,000 are wind-mills ; the total force of hydraulic machines employed for forges, furnaces, and machinery of every kind, is equal to the third part of that of the 10,000 wind-mills ; the wind employed in navigation is equivalent to the power of 3,000,000, and the steam engines to that of 480,000 men turning a winch. Besides the wind-mills, hydraulic machines, &c., the steam engines of Great Britain are calculated to exert a moving power equal to that of 6,400,000 men. We have, then, the inanimate powers of the two countries as follows :

<i>France.</i>		<i>Great Britain.</i>	
	Men.		Men.
Mills and hydraulic engines,	1,500,000	Mills and hydraulic engines,	1,200,000
Wind-mills,	253,333	Wind-mills,	240,000
Wind and navigation,	3,000,000	Wind and navigation,	12,000,000
Steam engines,	480,000	Steam engines,	6,400,000
Total,	5,233,333	Total,	19,840,000

If we add to this 1,002,667 for Ireland, the total inanimate commercial and manufacturing force of the United Kingdom is equivalent to 20,842,667 men ; nearly four times that of France.

IV. FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Abstract of the NET PRODUCE of the REVENUE of Great Britain, in the years ended on the 10th of October, 1828, and the 10th of October, 1829.

	1828.	1829.	Increase.	Decrease.
Customs,	£ 16,358,170	£ 15,961,206	.	£ 396,964
Excise,	17,905,978	17,904,027	.	1,951
Stamps,	6,575,318	6,704,792	£ 129,374	.
Post Office,	1,387,000	1,396,000	9,000	.
Taxes,	4,836,464	4,905,886	69,422	.
Miscellaneous,	556,171	600,848	44,677	.
	£ 47,619,101	£ 47,472,659	£ 252,473	£ 398,915
Deduct Increase,	252,473
Decrease on the Year,	£ 146,442

An Account of the ORDINARY REVENUES, and EXTRAORDINARY RESOURCES, constituting the Public Income of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for the year ended 5th January, 1829.

HEADS OF REVENUE.	Tot. Income including Balances.	HEADS OF REVENUE.	Tot. Income including Balances.
<i>Ordinary Revenues.</i>		<i>Other Resources.</i>	
Customs,	£19,816,937	Money received from the East India Company, on account of Retired Pay, Pensions, &c. of His Majesty's Forces, serving in the East Indies, . . .	£60,000
Excise,	23,353,431	Money received from the Trustees of Naval and Military Pensions, . . .	3,082,500
Stamps,	7,613,720	Imprest Monies, repaid by sundry Public Accountants, and other Monies paid to the Public,	260,530
Taxes, under the management of the Commissioners of Taxes,	5,265,624	Repayment on account of Money advanced out of the Consolidated Fund, in the year 1825, for silver coinage, . .	94,000
Post Office,	2,386,732	From the Bank of England, on account of Unclaimed Dividends,	25,034
One Shilling in the Pound, and Sixpence in the Pound, on Pensions and Salaries, and Four Shillings in the Pound on Pensions,	59,468		£62,710,108
Hackney Coaches, Hawkers and Pedlars,	77,614		
Crown Lands,	525,750	Actually paid into Exchequer, . . .	£55,187,142
Small branches of the King's hereditary Revenue,	12,328		
Surplus fees of regulated Public Offices,	67,081		
Poundage Fees, Pells Fees, Casualties,			
Treasury Fees, and Hospital Fees,	9,353		
Totals of Ordinary Revenues,	£59,188,042		

An account of the NET PUBLIC EXPENDITURE of the UNITED KINGDOM.

<i>Expenditure.</i>	<i>Net Expenditure.</i>		<i>Expenditure.</i>	<i>Net Expenditure.</i>	
Dividends, Interest, and Management of the Public Funded Debt, (exclusive of 4,667,965 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> issued to the Commissioners for the reduction of the National Debt,)	£	<i>s. d.</i>	Salaries and Allowances, 4 Quar.	£	<i>s. d.</i>
Interest on Exchequer Bills,	27,146,076	8 11	Courts of Justice, ditto,	78,204	0 0
Trustees for Naval and Military Pension Money,	949,429	13 7	Mint, ditto,	150,365	3 31
Trustees of Bank of England,	1,107,130	0 0	Bounties, ditto,	16,813	2 7
Civil List, 4 Quarters, to Jan. 5, 1829,	585,740	0 0	Miscellaneous, ditto,	2,956	13 8
Pensions, 4 Quar. to Oct. 10, 1828,	1,057,000	0 0	Ditto Ireland, ditto,	227,387	10 9
	370,867	12 8	For the purchase of the Duke of Athol's Interest in the Public Revenues of the Isle of Man, . . .	303,959	0 111
Total Expenditure,			Army,	132,944	0 0
Surplus of Income over Expenditure,			Navy,	8,084,042	11 01
			Ordnance,	5,667,969	12 1
			Miscellaneous,	1,446,972	0 0
				2,012,115	17 11
				£49,336,973	6 <i>s.</i> 71 <i>d.</i>
				5,850,169	10 31
				£55,187,142	16 111

Unredeemed FUNDED DEBT, and charge thereof.

	<i>Debt.</i>	<i>Charge.</i>
Total Debt, 5th January, 1829,		
Great Britain,	£741,089,836	£26,436,359
Ireland,	31,232,704	1,165,897
	£772,322,540	£27,602,256

Principal Direct Taxes.

<i>Net Produce.</i>	<i>Net Produce.</i>
Windows,	£1,151,073 17 51
Servants,	272,234 3 11
Carriages,	331,891 2 11
Horses for riding,	341,832 5 7
Dogs,	183,161 1 01
Hair Powder,	21,129 2 6
Armorial Bearings,	£50,292 10 0
Game Duties,	159,372 18 8
Composition Duty,	31,442 18 8
	£2,542,430 0 9

The Land Tax.

Land Tax on lands and tenements, £1,188,428 9 9

Direct Taxes on Capital.

Legacies,	{ Great Britain,	£1,030,341 10 2	1,066,091 10 11
	{ Ireland,	35,750 0 9	
Probates, Administrations, Testamentary Inventories,	{ Great Britain,	809,202 0 6	838,220 0 6
	{ Ireland,	29,018 0 0	
			£1,904,311 11 5

Trade.

Value of the **IMPORTS** into, and of the **EXPORTS** from, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, during each of the three years ending the 5th of January, 1829.

Years ending 5th January.	Value of Imports into the United Kingdom, calculated at the Official Rates of Valuation.	Value of Exports from the United Kingdom, calculated at the Official Rates of Valuation.			Value of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom, Exported therefrom, according to the real or declared value thereof.
		Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom.	Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.	Total Exports.	
	£	£	£	£	£
1827	37,686,113	40,965,735	10,076,286	51,042,022	31,536,723
1828	44,887,774	52,219,280	9,830,728	62,050,008	37,182,857
1829	45,028,805	52,797,455	9,946,545	62,744,000	36,814,176

Number of **VESSELS** employed in the Trade of the United Kingdom, entered inwards, and cleared outwards, (including their repeated voyages,) for the year ending 5th January, 1829.

Inwards.				Outwards.			
British.		Foreign.		British.		Foreign.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
13,436	2,094,357	4,955	634,620	12,248	2,006,397	4,405	608,118

Amount of **TONNAGE** and number of **MEN** employed in the Coasting Trade, who have entered and cleared out of the Ports of Great Britain, for 1828.

Inwards.		Outwards.	
8,911,109 tons.	512,584 men.	8,957,286 tons.	517,129 men.

Number of **STEAM VESSELS**, with the amount of Tonnage and number of Men, belonging to the several ports of the United Kingdom, for the year 1828.

338 vessels.	30,912 tons.	2,708 men.
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Account of the quantity of **TONNAGE** employed by the East India Company, confined to such ships as returned to England with cargoes.

Years.	Indian Possessions.	China.	Years.	Cleared out from Canton to England.
1826-7,	6,972 tons.	28,571 tons.	1827,	37,385 tons.
1827-8,	7,911 tons.	27,868 tons.	1828,	29,556 tons.
				the year not complete.

Account of the number of **SHIPS**, with the amount of **TONNAGE**, which have entered Inwards and cleared Outwards, at the several Ports of Great Britain, from and to the East Indies, in the year ending 5th January, 1829.

Inwards.		Outwards.	
153 ships.	64,436 tons.	192 ships.	80,537 tons.

Prime cost and quantity of **TEA** exported from Canton, by the East India Company, from 1824-5, to 1827-8; together with the quantity sold, and amount thereof, in England and the North American Colonies, during the same period.

Exported from Canton.			Sales.		Sale Amount.
1824-5	lbs.	Prime Cost.	England.	N. Amer. Colonies.	
			lbs.	lbs.	
1824-5	28,697,088	£1,900,666	26,523,327	—	£3,741,402
1825-6	27,821,121	1,729,949	27,803,668	512,314	3,946,770
1826-7	40,182,241	2,368,461	27,700,978	723,081	3,567,737
1827-8	33,269,333	2,086,971	28,120,354	941,794	3,468,590

An account of the annual value of the Trade between the Subjects of Great Britain and China in the following years.

Value of Exports and Imports between India and China.			Value of Exports and Imports between England and China on account of the Company.		
On account of Individuals.		On account of the Company.	TOTAL.		Total value of the British Trade with China.
1825-6	£3,943,729	£291,603	£4,235,332	£2,687,013	£6,922,345
1826-7	3,764,404	362,405	4,126,809	3,176,901	7,303,710
Value of the Trade of Individuals with China as above.			Value of the Trade of the Company with China.		
1825-26	£3,943,729		£2,978,616	£6,922,345	
1826-27	3,764,404		3,539,306	7,303,710	
			Total Values as above.		

BRITISH ARMY.

The amount of the land forces voted for the service of the year 1829, was 89,723 men, exclusive of the men employed by the East India Company. The sum voted for the whole expenses of the army, including every charge connected with it, was £6,336,231. The British army is composed of 103 battalions. About twenty of these are in the service and pay of the East India Company, and fifty-four more are disposed of in the colonies. Four battalions, on an average, are constantly on their passage to relieve the regiments on foreign stations, leaving twenty-five battalions (exclusive of guards) for the service of the United Kingdom. The casualties in the army, according to Sir Henry Hardinge's estimate, amount to about one-eleventh or one-twelfth of the whole forces annually. The Mutiny Bill underwent an alteration in the session of 1829. The clauses, which used to amount to 163, are now condensed to 77, and the Bill is rendered more concise and plain. It enables general commanding officers in a district to order district courts-martial, instead of general regimental courts-martial. The oath is the same for all members of courts-martial.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

Samuel Drewe, Esq. *Governor.* J. Horsley Palmer, Esq. *Deputy Governor.*

The charter by which this Company subsists is the *eighth* that has been granted to them since their incorporation. It was granted in 1800, and will expire on the 1st of August, 1833. On the 28th Feb. 1829, their advances to Government amounted to upwards of twenty millions and a half sterling. The balance of public money in their hands is from three to five millions on the average; and they are paid more than a quarter of a million yearly for the management of the Public Debt. The amount of their circulation in September, 1829, was £18,873,740. From the 1st January, 1826, to the 1st May, 1828, the Bank issued £21,766,905 in sovereigns and half-sovereigns, of which £1,090,858 7s. were issued in exchange for guineas.

The dividend is eight per cent per annum on Bank Stock.

£500 Bank Stock qualifies a holder for voting at a general court, if he be in possession of it for six months; £2,000 qualifies the holder for a Director; £3,000 for Deputy Governor; and £4,000 for Governor. No proprietor can have more than one vote.

EAST INDIA COMPANY.

William Astell, *Chairman of the Directors.*

This Company was incorporated in 1700; but their present charter was granted in 1813; and it will expire in 1834. The proprietors of East India Stock consist of about 3,000 persons. A proprietor of £1,000 stock, is entitled to one vote; of £2,000, to two votes; of £3,000, to three votes; of £10,000 and upwards, to four votes. The dividend is 10½ per cent per annum. The produce of the Company's trade with India, in 1828, was £5,891,000; the value of their exports to China (of which they have the monopoly), was £863,494.

The Receipts, territorial and commercial, (exclusive of the duty on

tea) for the year ending May, 1829, were	£9,371,230 12 6
Expenditure,	8,298,667 9 5
Balance,	£1,081,563 3 1

The gross produce of the tea sold in 1828, was £4,254,000.

From 1814 to 1826, there were sent out to India, 3,174 cadets; in the year 1828, 77 writers, 357 cadets, and 59 assistant surgeons.

V. INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS, MANUFACTURES, PUBLIC WORKS.

CANALS. The English were a century after the French, in commencing the construction of canals upon a large scale. The first considerable work of this description, was the *Sankey Canal*, for which an act of Parliament was passed in 1755; the object of the act being the improvement of the Sankey brook—which plan was afterwards changed to that of a separate canal of twelve miles in length. While the work on this canal was in progress, in 1758, the Duke of Bridgewater obtained an act of Parliament, for making Worsley brook navigable, from Worsley Mill to the river Irwell, for the purpose of facilitating the transportation of coal from his estate to Manchester; but, seeing the advantages of still water navigation over that of a river, he conceived the project of a

canal over dry land, passing the river Irwell by an aqueduct, and thus making communication between his coal mine and the town of Manchester on one level. The plan was subsequently greatly extended. It was called the Bridgewater canal. Its length is 40 miles. Its depth is 5 feet, its breadth, at the bottom, 52 feet. The whole lockage is the 83 feet at the Mersey. About 16 miles of the canal are under ground, within the mountains at Worsley. The embankment over Stratford Meadows is 900 yards long, 17 feet high, and 112 feet wide at the base.

The *Grand Junction Canal* is 93 miles in length, and is part of the line between London and Liverpool. It has 101 locks, passes the river Ouse and its valley by an embankment half a mile in length, and 30 feet high. It has a tunnel at Blisworth, 3,080 yards in length, 18 feet high, and 16½ wide. Number of shares, 11,657; originally worth £100. Price in 1824, £270.

The *Caledonian Canal* is 21 miles in length, and passes through a chain of lakes or *lochs*, and narrow arms of the sea; and by making about 22 miles of canal, by deepening two rivers, and a lake, an internal navigation is opened across the central part of Scotland, from the Murray Frith, on the eastern coast, to Cantyre, on the western, being a distance of 250 miles. In a distance of 8 miles, the canal crosses by aqueduct bridges, three large streams, and twenty-three smaller ones. Since its construction, more than 1,000,000 forest trees have been planted along its borders. It was made in 1822.

The management cost	£ 29,000	Horses,	£ 4,600
Timber,	68,000	Purchase & damage of land,	47,000
Machinery,	121,400	Horse Labor,	3,000
Quarries, &c.	195,800	Road Making,	4,000
Shipping,	11,000	Incidental,	2,000
Labor,	418,000	Dredging,	7,200
Total,	£912,500.		

The whole number of canals in the United Kingdom, of all kinds, is about *one hundred and thirty*. The whole length is not far from *two thousand eight hundred miles*. In accomplishing these great works, the names of the Duke of Bridgewater, and of Brindley, will ever be most honored and illustrious. One sacrificed the energies of a powerful, original intellect, and eventually his life; the other expended his time, his influence, and his princely estate. Some of the canals are likely to be rendered useless by another work, exhibiting a still more wonderful triumph of genius over difficulties.

RAIL ROADS. On the 15th of Sept. 1830, a rail road was opened between the towns of Liverpool and Manchester. The occasion was one of great interest. The carriages, which were of every variety and form, amounted to 28 in number, and could not have afforded accommodations to less than 800 persons.

The following are the items of expense in the construction of the railway. It will be readily seen that a considerable part of the expense would not be incurred in this country.

Parliamentary and law expen.	\$126,511 38	Complete system of wagons,	\$ 75,555 55
Land for the road,	423,575 16	Anticipated for Ware houses, .	111,111 11
Land and buildings for stations,	185,320 00	Salaries,	21,906 66
Tunnel and damage for same, .	198,968 88	Travelling expenses,	434 44
Gas light account,	4,662 22	63 Bridges,	440,288 88
Side Tunnel,	11,044 44	Excavation and embanking, .	887,837 33
Chat Moss account,	123,195 55	Iron,	301,840 00
Brick making account,	43,217 77	Stone sleepers,	91,200 00
Engines and coaches,	48,888 88	Forming road,	91,413 33
Wagons,	107,488 88	Fencing,	45,342 22
Surveying account,	88,128 88	Charges for direction,	8,493 33
Total,	\$3,436,424 89.		

The difficulties surmounted in this prodigious undertaking were truly appalling. The Liverpool tunnel is a *mile and a quarter in length*, 22 feet wide, and 16 feet high, and cut for the greater part of the way through rock. Through *Olive Mount* the traveller passes through a deep and narrow ravine, 70 feet below the surface of the ground, little more space being opened out, than is sufficient for two trains of carriages to pass each other. The great *Roby Embankment* stretches across the valley for about *two miles*, varying in height from 15 to 45 feet, and in breadth at the base from 60 to 155 feet. Here the traveller finds himself affected by sensations the reverse of what he felt a few minutes before: mounted above the top of trees, he looks around him over a wide ex-

panse of country. Over the great valley of the Sankey, the railway passes by nine arches, each fifty feet span, 70 feet *above the canal*. From the Kenyon excavation, 800,000 cubic yards of sand and clay were dug.

It has been estimated that the expense of transporting by *horse power* 2,560 tons one mile, will be *twenty-seven dollars and fifty cents*. A single locomotive engine of the power of ten horses, will transport 32 tons, (inclusive of cars) or 21½ tons of goods 120 miles in twelve hours; which is equal to 2,560 tons *carried one mile*. Mr. Stephenson, the proprietor of the "Rocket," the engine which took the prize of £500 at the trial, the last season, upon the Liverpool and Manchester railway, has ascertained from a great number of experiments, that the fuel required for a locomotive steam engine, will not exceed 1¾ lbs. of coal per ton, per mile. For the above stated day's work of the ten horse engine, there would, therefore, be required 4,480 lbs. of coals, which at \$9 per chaldron will amount to \$13 36; for the use of the locomotive engine, \$2 14; for engine-man, one day, \$1 25; for boy, assistant, one day, 75 cents. Total expense of steam power, &c. to transport two thousand five hundred tons one mile, \$17 50; the average inclination per mile of the Manchester and Liverpool railway, is eleven feet. The greatest inclination, and which is surrounded entirely by locomotives, is 55 feet. The tunnel at Liverpool is lighted up every Friday, for public inspection, and many ladies have descended in a carriage at the rate of twenty-five miles in an hour, performing the whole distance through the tunnel in three minutes, without experiencing any alarm or disagreeable sensation. Over the *Chat Moss*, a marshy ground of twelve miles, horses with loaded wagons, each weighing five tons, are constantly moving on those parts of the moss, which would originally scarcely bear a person walking over it.

The Cromford and High Peak railway, connecting Nottingham, Derby, and Leicester, with Manchester, is a most interesting work. It passes over the limestone mountains of Derbyshire, ascending to a level of 992 feet above the Cromford Canal, and 1,270 above the sea. The ridge is penetrated by means of a tunnel, 580 yards long, 21 feet wide, and 16 feet high above the surface of the railway. It was accomplished by blasting with gunpowder. The whole of this tunnel is arched with masonry.*

MANUFACTURES. The chief manufactures of Great Britain are of wool, cotton, linen, silk, leather, glass, pottery, and metallic wares. The fabric of woollens is the most ancient, and it is the staple manufacture of the country. It employs half a million of people, while the value of the articles is estimated at £18,000,000 annually. The number of sheep in England and Wales is estimated at 26,000,000; their annual produce of wool at 400,000 packs, of 240 pounds each. Adding those of Scotland, the number of sheep in Great Britain is about 35,000,000. The amount of wool imported in 1827 was 15,996,715 lbs.; in 1828, 29,142,290; in 1829, 30,246,898; of which, Germany supplied one third, and Spain one tenth. The cotton manufacture was unknown till the middle of the 17th century; it is now unrivalled in any other nation. Manchester, Glasgow, and Paisley, may be considered as the principal centres in this branch of industry. The application of machinery has been carried to such an extent, that, notwithstanding the cheapness of the articles produced, the total value is estimated at £20,000,000, and the number of individuals employed at from 500,000 to 600,000. Linen has been nearly superseded by cotton. The total annual value of the metallic manufactures has been estimated at about £18,000,000; employing 400,000 people. Large quantities of silk goods are made in London, and other places near the centre of England, estimated to be worth annually £4,200,000, and to employ 70,000 people. Leather, including the articles into which it is wrought, amounts to £10,000,000 annually, and employs 300,000 workmen. The whole manufacturing industry of the United Kingdom, amounts to £114,000,000.

BIRMINGHAM. This town is 109 miles northwest of London, and 87 north of Bristol. In 1821, it had a population of 85,763, of whom 81,642 consisted of families connected with trade and manufactures. It is distinguished for its charitable institutions, and has various schools and several libraries, one of which contains 10,000 volumes. It has the benefit of several canals. The soil about the town is remarkably dry, and the climate is healthy. The average mortality of Birmingham, for six years, ending 1801, was only 1 to 59; of Manchester, 1 to 37; of London, 1 to 31. It has long been distinguished for the variety, extent, and excellence of its manufactures, particularly in hard ware. Among the principal manufactures are buttons, in immense variety; buckles and snuff-boxes; toys, trinkets, and jewelry; plated, japanned, and enamelled goods; fire arms, and indeed, every hard ware article, ornamental or useful. The manufactories are established on the largest scale, and with the most astonishing ingenuity. A coining mill was erected in 1788, which is now capable of striking between 30 and 40,000 pieces of money in an hour. Before the close of the last war, no less than 14,500 stands of arms were delivered per week at the ordnance office. At the pin works, it is said, 12,000 pins can be cut and pointed, and 50,000 pin-heads can be made from the wire, in an hour.

* See the Report of James Hayward, Esq. to the Boston Rail Road Committee, Jan. 1831. Also the Companions to the British Almanac for the years 1829, 1830, and 1831.

GLASGOW. This city has long been distinguished for its extensive commerce and manufactures. The manufacture of linens, lawns, cambrics, and other articles of similar fabric, was introduced into Glasgow about the year 1725; in 1787 it was superseded by the introduction of muslins. There are great establishments for cotton manufacture. There are 54 works for weaving by power, which contain 3,700 looms, producing 1,924,000 pieces, containing 48,000,000 yards, annually; and it appears from a late investigation that there are about 32,000 hand looms. There are 12 calender houses, which have 32 calenders moved by steam. These calender daily 298,000 yards of cloth, besides dressing 530,000, and glazing 30,000 yards. There are 38 calico printing works, 18 brass foundries, and 310 steam engines connected with the city. There are 46 steam boats which ply on the Clyde. In 1821, Glasgow contained 147,043 inhabitants.

MISCELLANEOUS. The amount of the income of Great Britain at the revolution has been computed at £43,000,000. In 1776, Mr. Arthur Young estimated it at £100,000,000. Mr. Lowe says, in his work on the state of England, that the taxable income of it amounted, in 1793, to £125,000,000, and in 1806, to £170,000,000. Of late years, says Sir Henry Parnell, the general income has been computed at £300,000,000. The increase of a million a year in the rateable income of Lancashire, is said by Mr. Peel to have taken place between 1815 and 1829. The following are interesting items, showing the increase in the consumption of the undermentioned articles.

	1790.	1815.	1827 or 1828.
Cotton wool,	31,400,000 lbs.	99,300,000	249,700,000
Sheep's wool,	3,200,000	14,900,000	30,200,000
Raw silk,	745,000	1,400,000	4,200,000
Tallow,	225,000 cwt.	641,000 cwt.	1,100,000 cwt.
Bricks and tiles,	727,000,000 no.		1,381,000,000 no.

There is no reason to doubt, says Parnell, that a continued augmentation will take place. The free constitution of the government, the exact administration of the laws, the protection afforded to foreigners, and the toleration of all religions, will continue to produce the same results.

In 1827, out of a revenue from duties of £36,000,000, £27,000,000 were for articles of luxury—articles which are not used by the laboring classes.

Retrenchment. The present charge of collecting £54,000,000 is £4,000,000, or $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. It is supposed that it could be collected for 5 per cent. About £114,000 was paid in 1828 as a tax on East India sugar, for the benefit of the West Indian sugar-makers. Nearly £400,000 might be saved by abolishing the bounties on linen, fisheries, and sugar. Since 1816, England has been in a state of profound peace, yet from that time to 1829, no less than £156,000,000 have been expended on soldiers, sailors, ships, and artillery. The common argument that it is necessary in peace to be prepared for war, has lost much of its force. The barren nature of military trophies, and the substantial advantages of peace, have been fully exhibited within the last forty years. The laws most offensive to foreign trade have been expunged from the English statute books; every country now sees the wisdom of seeking commercial prosperity in connection with that of its neighbors; the discovery of the real sources of wealth has shown the folly of wasting lives and treasures about colonial possessions; and now nothing is more universally acknowledged than the fallacy of expecting any national advantage from war.

In 1793, France had 80 efficient ships of the line, and a large number capable of being made efficient. Now she keeps but 40 in good order, and has but 20 more. In 1793, Holland had a large and very efficient fleet. Now none of any importance. In 1793, Spain had 76 sail of the line. Now she has a very small navy. The additional ships of Russia and the United States make good but very little of the loss sustained by France, Spain, and Holland. In the wars with France, and the other powers, England destroyed of her enemies' fleets, 156 sail of the line, 382 large frigates, 662 corvettes, which with other vessels, make 2,596 in all. Since the close of this war, however, Parliament has granted £63,000,000 for the effective naval service. For ships employed in endeavoring to put an end to the slave trade, the British government has expended £5,700,000, or £400,000 a year. But the attempt seems to have altogether failed. The slave trade rages with unabated fury.

IRELAND may now be considered as the source of great financial support. The observation of Mr. Malthus has peculiar applicability to Ireland, "that among the primary and most important causes, which influence the wealth of nations, must be placed those which come under the head of politics and morals. Security of property, without a certain degree of which there will be no encouragement to individual industry, depends mainly upon the political constitution of a country, the excellence of its laws, and the manner in which they are administered;" and those habits which are the most favorable to regular exertion, as well as to the general rectitude of character, and are consequently most favorable to the production and maintenance of wealth, depend chiefly upon the same causes, combined with moral and religious instruction. Now, the law which deprived

several millions of Catholics in Ireland of their civil rights, established that hostility to laws of all kinds, which occasioned general discontent, and that series of outrages and insurrections, which kept the whole country in a state of constant alarm and agitation. It placed society in that form that it did not admit of the existence of security of property to that degree as to render it safe to invest capital, or so as to promote industry. Ireland is not now a poor country, and her people unemployed, because she has not had opportunities of being a rich and industrious country, but because her habits have been such that these opportunities have been thrown away. Had she possessed the same free and tolerant laws, and the same habits as England, Scotland, Holland, Switzerland, and the United States, an immense accumulation of wealth would have been secured before the fall of prices which took place subsequent to 1816.*

Now, however, as the main evil is removed, security of property will be established, every sect being free from all restraint. The markets of England are open to all Irish productions. The net revenue now paid by Ireland is, with reference to her population, at the rate of about 9s. a head; whereas that paid in Great Britain is at the rate of 70s. a head. If, then, the future improvement of Ireland shall so far increase its wealth as only to make the revenue amount to 18s. a head, England will receive £3,800,000 a year more from Ireland than she now receives.

LONDON. Corporations. The commercial industry of the city of London, is subdivided into forty-nine branches, which form so many corporations, enjoying at the same time, mercantile, municipal, and political rights, of a very extensive and important nature. Each of them has its common hall for the transaction of business. Persons of the highest distinction belong to these companies. They assemble to treat of the general affairs of the city, in the ancient building, Guildhall, erected in 1411. This edifice is in the Gothic style of architecture, and is at once grand and elegant. The citizens of London, in the assemblies of Guildhall, exercise the rights of electing the Common Council, and the members of Parliament for the city. The city is divided into 24 wards, each ward administered by an alderman. They form the council, at which the Lord Mayor presides. They are generally tradesmen, and are all chosen by the citizens. The Lord Mayor has, for his residence, a splendid edifice, called the *Mansion House*; the entrance of which, is by a majestic portico, formed of lofty Corinthian columns. The city provides an annual sum, exceeding £8,000, towards maintaining the dignity of the Mayor's office. In many cases, he provides a larger sum from his own purse. He unites the offices of prefect, ædile, and tribune of the people.

Bank of England. The foundations of this structure were laid in 1732. It was not completed till 1804. It is a vast rectangular building, insulated by four streets.

Royal Exchange. This edifice is separated from the Bank merely by the breadth of a street. It is built of Portland stone, and cost £80,000. In this building is the celebrated office of marine insurances, commonly known by the name of Lloyd's. The admission to this Society, is £25 sterling entrance, and an annual subscription of four guineas ever after. This money is appropriated to the purchase of journals, and to current expenses. This establishment has rendered signal service both to the commerce of Britain, and that of other States. It has agents in most of the principal ports, in all parts of the world; and it makes public, the events which it learns through their means.

East India Company's Ware House. This bespeaks the grandeur and glory of an association which rules over more than 80,000,000 of subjects. Here are the library, arms, and canopy, of Tippoo Saib, and many splendid eastern trophies.

Water Companies. There are six grand companies formed for conveying and distributing to the inhabitants of London, the water necessary for the common purposes of life. The *New River* has been established for more than two centuries. The water on reaching the reservoir, is found to be 85 feet above the level of the Thames: it is raised thirty-five feet and a half higher, by means of steam. Hence the water is conducted by pipes to the upper stories of the highest houses. The New River Company furnishes above 13,482,000 pints of water every twenty four hours, at the rate of two shillings for every 6,300 pints.

Moral Condition of London. The number of inhabitants in London and its suburbs, was in

1700	674,350	1801	900,000	1821	1,274,800
1750	676,250	1811	1,050,000	1828	1,492,228

The population of all the parishes within eight miles of St. Paul's Cathedral, in 1821, amounted to 1,481,500, double the population ascribed to Paris, within the same limits. The burials have absolutely decreased within the bills of mortality, while the population has increased as three to two. The average deaths in London are about one fifth less

* Malthus, quoted in Parnell's Financial Reform.

than those in Paris; and the average mortality of London, a vast and luxurious metropolis, differs only by a small fraction from that of the whole of France.

Municipal Divisions. The city of London comprehends 113 parishes, and is governed by its own corporation, whose authority is derived from ancient charters, public statutes, and acts of common council. The corporation is chosen directly or indirectly from the freemen. The whole civil and municipal government of the city is vested in this body alone.

Police. The total civil force of the metropolis, including marshals, watchmen, surveyors, clerks, magistrates, &c. amounts to 4,365 persons. To this may be added 1,000 justices of the peace for London and Westminster. The number of police offices is nine, two for general purposes, and seven for particular districts. The annual expense of the nine public police offices is limited by act of Parliament to £68,000, exclusive of sums for repairs, new buildings, &c. In the city, the charge for the night-watch alone, amounted in 1827, to £35,240. The total expense of the metropolitan police may be estimated at about £207,615 per annum. This is the *direct* charge. Besides, there is the immense loss from depredations, expense of prosecutions, transporting convicts, &c. In 1827, the expense of the maintenance, prosecution, and conveyance of prisoners, cost the city of London £22,674. Dr. Colquhoun estimated the annual amount of the depredations committed on property in the metropolis and its vicinity, in one year, at £2,000,000. In 1827, the number of persons committed for criminal offences in the county of Middlesex, amounted to 3,381. The committals to the different county gaols in England and Wales to 17,921. Thus while the proportion of population between the city and country is one twelfth, the criminal commitments are upwards of one sixth.

Gaming Houses. The French emigrants, at the revolution, were the means of greatly increasing this vice in England. The chief site of them at present is at the west end, in Bury street, Pall-Mall, King street, Piccadilly, James street, and Leicester Place. The chief houses, or *hells* as they are termed, are open only during a period when the town is filled with the idle, the opulent, and luxurious. In 1821, there were *twenty-two* gaming houses, at which play, in one or the other, was continued with little interruption from one o'clock, P. M. throughout the night. They are now reduced by consolidation into larger establishments. The profits of one season at a well known *Pandemonium* in St. James's, are supposed to have amounted to £150,000 over and above expenses. Most of those who keep the houses have carriages, mistresses, and servants, vying with the aristocracy in costly magnificence. The expense of Crockford's *hell* is stated to have been £1,000 a week. Dr. Colquhoun gives the following facts as occurring twenty years ago.

	Persons attached.	Money played nightly.	Yearly lost and won.
7 Subscription houses, open 100 nights in a year,	1,000	£2,000	£1,400,000
15 Superior houses, 100 nights,	3,000	2,000	3,000,000
15 Houses of an inferior class, 150 nights,	3,000	1,000	2,215,000
6 Ladies' gaming houses, 50 nights,	1,000	2,000	600,000
			£7,215,000

Imprisonment for Debt. In two years and a half 70,000 persons were arrested in and about London, for debt, the average of whose law expenses could not be less than £500,000. In 1827, in the metropolis and two adjoining counties, 23,515 warrants to arrest were granted, and 11,317 bailable processes executed. More than 11,000 persons were deprived of their liberty, on the mere declarations of others, before any trial or proof that they owed a farthing. The following paper was presented to Parliament in 1828, showing the number of persons committed in the several prisons of the metropolis in 1827.

	Sums above £100.	Between £100 and £50.	Between £50 and £20.	Under £20.	Total.	In custody, January, 1828.
King's Bench Prison,	474	354	550	213	1,591	674
Fleet Prison,	206	141	223	113	683	253
White Cross Street Prison,	206	273	816	600	1,893	378
Marshalsea,	20	30	166	414	630	102
Horsemonger Lane,	57	58	134	923	1,172	105
Total,	963	856	1,889	2,263	5,969	1,512

Some of the prisons are described to be perfect *hells*, in which deeds of the most revolting nature are of ordinary occurrence.

From the report of the Society for the Discharge and Relief of Small Debtors, it appears that they discharged 44,710 debtors, of whom 28,651 had wives, with 79,614 children, making a total of 152,975 persons, benefited by an expenditure of £133,983 averaging 18s. 8½d. to each individual.

VI. BRITISH COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES.

GIBRALTAR, a rocky promontory, from 1,200 to 1,400 feet above the level of the sea, lies at the southern extremity of the Spanish province of Andalusia, at the entrance from the Atlantic to the Mediterranean, on a strait about 15 miles across. It is every where precipitous, and in some parts perpendicular. Nature and art have conspired to make it an impregnable fortress. The great works are on the western front. The other sides bid complete defiance to attack. The yearly support of this fortress costs 40,000 pounds sterling. It has been in the possession of England since 1704. This fortress, which is the bulwark of the Mediterranean trade, she has spared no expense in fortifying. The population is 12,000.

MALTA. All the coasts of the Mediterranean and Black seas are within a few days' sail of this island. The climate is not unhealthy; the government is kind and liberal in its protection; and few eastern countries afford so many of the comforts of life as may be here found. As a post of observation, and as the centre of an extensive commerce, Malta is unrivalled in importance. Population, 100,000.

The **IONIAN ISLANDS** are under the protection of Britain. The constitution provides also for the general and liberal education of the people. About 3,000 scholars are in the schools.

INDIA. In 1600, Queen Elizabeth gave to the merchants of London, an exclusive right to the commerce of India for 15 years; and, soon after, the four first merchant ships of the East India Company sailed from Liverpool to the Moluccas. In the middle of the 17th century, the commercial power of the British and Dutch rose upon the ruins of that of the Portuguese. The original capital of the Company amounted to 30,130 pounds sterling. Until 1613, the Company consisted of a society subject to no particular regulations; each member managed his affairs on his own account, and was only bound to conform to certain general rules. In 1613, the capital was united. The concerns of the Company were so prosperous, that in the course of four years, the shares rose to the value of 203 per cent. During the time of the Commonwealth, the public opinion became very strong against monopolies, and Cromwell, by destroying the charter, in 1655, attempted to make the East India trade free. But it was impracticable. To give up the Company was to destroy the whole capital of power and influence obtained in India. Cromwell was obliged to renew the charter. In 1688, Madras and the Coromandel and Malabar coasts were acquired, and the foundation was laid for the extension of the Company's possessions into the interior. The affairs, however, of the Company, were not in a prosperous state. In 1698, Parliament granted a charter to a new Company, on condition of a loan of £2,000,000, at 3 per cent, for the services of the State. But the great contentions between the two Companies soon made it necessary to unite them. In 1708, an act of Parliament was passed establishing the English East India Company very much on its present footing, under the title of the United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the East Indies. The capital was raised by the sale of the shares. The shares being transferable, the great mass of stockholders are constantly changing, and take no personal interest in the affairs of the Company. The whole management being thus left to the Board of Directors, all the numberless abuses of an oligarchal institution have crept in.

The renewal of the charter in 1732, was not obtained without great difficulty. In 1744, the Company advanced 1,000,000 pounds sterling, at 3 per cent, for the service of government, in consideration of an extension of their grant till 1780. In 1718, the political power of the English in India commenced. It now began to operate on the defensive. Edmund Burke, in the case of Hastings, accused the Company, not without reason, "of having sold every monarch, prince, and State in India, broken every contract, and ruined every prince and every State who had trusted them." The direction in London was soon nothing more than a control of the real government which had its seat in India. Long after the Directors had forbidden the officers of the Company to accept presents from the Indian princes, it was proved that they had openly received them to the amount of £6,000,000, from the family of one nabob alone. In 1773, £1,000 was made necessary to give one vote in the Board of Directors; £3,000 for two; £6,000 for three; £10,000 for four. The political importance of the East Indies, in their present state, is too important to allow us to expect an essential improvement in the moral condition of the country, from any efforts of their own. It must be expected from philanthropists and Christians, if from any source. A taxable population of 83,000,000, with 40,000,000 under dependent native princes; an army of 200,000 men in the service of the Company; about 16,000 civil officers; an annual export of about £14,000,000, and an import to the same amount from all parts of the world; £4,000,000 paid to the British government in the shape of duties, and an annual contribution of £11,000,000 for the general circulation of the British empire, are

objects which go far to outweigh all moral considerations. The funded stock of the Company is £6,000,000; their fluctuating property, £50,000,000; and the annual land tax, £28,000,000.*

NEW HOLLAND. The first vessel laden with convicts arrived in Botany Bay, in New Holland, Jan. 29, 1788. Sydney is the capital of the colony. It contained, several years since, 7,000 inhabitants. It has a bank with a capital of £20,000, and a savings bank. It has also excellent academies, and a weekly newspaper. The other towns are Paramatta, Windsor, Liverpool, Newcastle, &c. The colony has its regular establishment of courts for the administration of justice. Roads have been formed, and many pleasing evidences of civilization manifested. The climate is salubrious. On one of the rivers an acre of land has been known to produce in one year, 50 bushels of wheat and 100 of maize. The whole capital invested in colonial manufactures has been estimated at £50,000. The British have extended their settlements to the island of Van Dieman.

SOUTHERN AFRICA. The Cape of Good Hope was taken from the Dutch by the English in 1795. The colony extends about 230 miles from north to south, and 550 from east to west. The space included within these limits is about 120,000 square miles, with a population of one to a square mile. Some British merchants have settled at Cape Town, and the trade seems to be increasing. The average amount of imports is about one million of dollars. The principal export is Cape wine. The value of the colony is principally to be estimated from the fact that it is a connecting link between England and her Indian possessions. Cape Town contains about 18,000 inhabitants.

WESTERN AFRICA. In 1787, an English settlement was formed in Sierra Leone, for the express purpose of laboring to civilize the Africans. Great numbers of liberated slaves have been carried to this colony. At one time there were 12,000. By the exertions of the African Institution, aided by the missionaries of the Church Missionary Society, very great and salutary changes have been produced in the character of multitudes of negroes. The colony, as it is stated, is an expense to the British government, and will probably be given up.

GUIANA, AND BRITISH WEST INDIES. The Dutch settlements of Essequibo, Demerara, and Berbice, form what has been called British Guiana; which is inhabited by 9,000 whites, and 80,000 negroes. Guiana is of a mild climate, and it is overspread with the most luxuriant vegetation; abounding in the finest woods, in fruits of every description, and in a great variety of rare and useful plants. Jamaica is the principal of the islands of the West Indies, in the possession of the British. Before the abolition of the slave trade, 20,000 negroes were annually imported into the colonies by British settlers. The value of the sugar imported annually into England, was calculated some years since, to amount to £7,063,265. Twelve hundred thousand puncheons of rum are distilled on an average annually. The number of slaves is now about 800,000, and is constantly diminishing. The system is upheld contrary to the wishes of a vast majority of the British nation. The day of its total abolition is approaching. The obstinacy of the colonial assemblies, and of the West Indian proprietors in England, have upheld a system which is in entire opposition to the claims of justice, to every sentiment of compassion, and to the interests of the islands themselves. The sugar planters are able to appear in the markets of England only by means of a heavy tax annually, which is laid on *East Indian* sugar.

CANADA. This country is divided into Upper and Lower Canada. *Lower Canada* contains a mixture of French Canadians, English, Scotch, Irish inhabitants, and emigrants from the United States. The population in 1823, was 427,425. The principal towns are Montreal and Quebec. About nine tenths of the inhabitants are Catholics. The exports in 1808, amounted to £1,156,000; the imports to £610,000. *Upper Canada* is very rapidly increasing. The country has been principally settled by emigrants from Great Britain and the United States. Population in 1814, 95,000; in 1826, 231,778. The country has a much milder climate than Lower Canada. It seems that the possession of the Canadas subjects Great Britain to a heavy pecuniary expense, and to much vexation. The question of their independency will be agitated probably at no very distant day.

The other North American possessions of Britain are New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Cape Breton, and the Bermudas. New Brunswick contains 180,000 inhabitants. Nova Scotia and Newfoundland furnish excellent facilities for the fisheries.†

* American Encyclopædia, vol. iv. p. 376.

† Sir Henry Parnell, in his *Financial Reform*, says that "there are only three ways in which the colonies can be of any advantage. 1. In furnishing a military force; 2. In supplying the parent State with a revenue; 3. In affording commercial advantages. In regard to the first, the colonies are always a great drain upon the military resources of the country, particularly in time of war. In regard to the second, an act of Parliament declares that no taxes or duties will be levied in the colonies, except for their use. In reference to the third point, it is clear that the net profit that may be obtained by the employment of capital in commerce with independent countries, will always be as great as if employed in the colonial trade."

VII. STATE OF EDUCATION AND OF LITERATURE.

EDUCATION. In the last number of our work we gave such notices of primary education, and of the condition of the public schools, as we could compile from the documents within our reach. We have now but a few things to add. We shall, probably, resume the subject at a future day.

It is a well known fact that Mr. Brougham, the present Lord Chancellor of England, has done more than any one else to awaken the attention of the English community to the subject of education. In 1816, Mr. Brougham made a motion, in the House of Commons, for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the state of education among the lower orders of the metropolis. The committee consisted of 40 members, of which Mr. Brougham was chairman. An elaborate report was presented. In 1818, this committee was revived, and clothed with larger powers. Great numbers were examined on the general subject of education, and on the application of charitable funds. The whole vast mass of evidence was digested into a second report. These reports furnished a complete chart of the state of education throughout the kingdom. The following enormous abuse was only one among many. The master and usher of a free school, in a certain case, enjoyed a clear income of £4,000 a year; besides houses for both, and two *closes* for the master. The school room had gone to ruin, and was converted into a carpenter's shop. There was one scholar who was taught in another room. The master, as he said, had been obliged to be a great deal absent from home, much against his inclination, and the usher, of whom he had the appointment, was deaf. In 1819, Mr. Brougham introduced a bill recommending a parliamentary commission of inquiry into the condition of charitable endowments. This measure met with a fierce opposition. In the following year the commission was appointed with ample powers. Their reports contain a full account of all the important English charities. In 1820, Mr. Brougham brought into Parliament his celebrated bill for the general education of the poor; providing for the instruction of all the children of all the people in common schools. This bill became an object of virulent assault. It would ruin the establishment, and annihilate all the dissenting sects. Some went so far as to ascribe the plan to the instigation of the devil, though the study of the Bible without note or comment, was a part of it. The bill was arrested, and Mr. Brougham's efforts in Parliament were suspended.

Some years since, Mr. Brougham published a pamphlet on popular education, which has gone through more than twenty editions; a work exhibiting very comprehensive views of the whole subject of education. Soon after, at his suggestion, "the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge" was formed. This association immediately commenced the publication of the "Library of Useful Knowledge." This series has reached the 82d number. The books are in general admirably adapted to their purpose.* In London they can be had for sixpence a number, containing 32 pages. In this country for 14 or 15 cents. Five hundred copies are circulated in Glasgow, principally among the mechanics. A series of a "Library of Entertaining Knowledge;" a series of valuable Maps; a series devoted to Agriculture; an Annual Almanac and Companion—a statistical work of great importance; and a Quarterly Journal of Education, of 200 pages octavo, are now published by the Society. The average sale of nearly all these series rather exceeds 20,000 copies; making a grand total, exclusive of maps and of the Journal, of almost a million of little books, put into circulation in a single year, by a single society.†

Several voluntary associations are doing much in the diffusion of knowledge. The National Education Society has expended about £100,000, since 1811. It has been the means of establishing 2,609 schools. The British and Foreign School Society have had at the model or central school 8,780 scholars. The great majority of the children of the lower orders are yet in profound ignorance. The children of the middling class are taught at private schools, or by family tutors; the children of the gentry by tutors and governesses. The condition of the children of Catholics in *Ireland*, is still deplorable enough. Societies are doing something, but they do not reach the main evils.

Scotland, with the exception of some portions of the Highlands, enjoys peculiar facilities for education,—superior to any portion of Europe, unless Prussia, and some parts of Germany, furnish an exception.

SCHOOLS AND ACADEMIES. The most celebrated schools, preparatory to the Universities of Cambridge and Oxford, are Eton, Westminster, and Winchester. Particular attention is paid at these institutions to instruction in the languages. A foundation is laid in them for that thorough acquaintance with syntax and prosody, which is matured at the

* We observe that the London Quarterly, and the Westminster, have opened their batteries on these publications. The latter on the alleged want of adaptedness of the publications to the popular mind.

† We have compiled the facts in the preceding sketch, from an article in the last number of the North American Review.

Universities, and which is frequently exhibited in the courts of law, and in Parliament. Very little attention is paid to the natural sciences. Some excellent private classical schools are taught by country clergymen. They are frequently driven to the measure by the inadequacy of their ecclesiastical support. Some public grammar schools, of a high order, exist.

The Dissenters have a large number of seminaries, which are termed Academies. The principal are at Homerton, Mill Hill, Highbury, Exeter, Wymondly, Bristol, &c. Most of these institutions are of a mixed character, combining elementary, collegiate, and professional instruction. Some of the teachers, as Drs. Payne and J. P. Smith, are eminent men. The establishment of the University of London, will probably change the character of these academies to some extent—giving them the single department of elementary, or of professional instruction—as far superior advantages for collegiate culture will be offered at London. Many of the Dissenters are accustomed to send their sons to the Scottish Universities—there being no restriction in them in regard to religious sects.

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES. Oxford had on its books, in April, 1831, 5,258 members; of these, 2,529 are members of convocation.* The number at Cambridge is somewhat less. The Greek and Roman classics are the main subjects of interest and attention at Oxford; the mathematics at Cambridge. Very little alteration takes place, in the systems of study, from year to year.

The other Universities are Dublin, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, St. Andrews, the London University, King's College, &c. The last two were lately established.

The influence of the Universities on the discovery of truth, and the advancement of knowledge, it seems, is very feeble. "The great inventions and discoveries which have been made in England, during the last century, have been made without the precincts of the Universities. In proof of this we have only to recal the labors of Bradley, Dollond, Priestley, Cavendish, Maskelyne, Rumford, Watt, Wollaston, Young, Davy, Chevenix; and among the living, to mention the names of Dalton, Ivory, Brown, Hatchett, Pond, Herschell, Babbage, Henry, Barlow, South, Faraday, Murdock, and Christie; nor need we have any hesitation in adding, that within the last fifteen years not a single discovery or invention, of prominent interest, has been made in our colleges; and that there is not one man in all the eight Universities of Great Britain, who is at present known to be engaged in any train of original research."†

One of the principal reasons of the languishing state of science is the want of patronage. Scientific men are compelled to become editors, or teachers, in order to support their families. There is not, with a single exception, within the British Isles, one philosopher, however eminent may have been his services, who bears the lowest title that is given to the lowest benefactor of the nation, or to the humblest servant of the crown. There is not a single philosopher who enjoys a pension, or an allowance, or a sinecure, capable of supporting him or his family, in the humblest circumstances. In every nation on the continent of Europe, with the exception of Turkey, and perhaps, of Spain, scientific acquirements conduct their possessors to wealth, to honors, to official dignity, and to the favor and friendship of the sovereign. Berzelius has a seat in the house of peers in Sweden. Hansteen, of Norway, had £3,000 for his magnetic journey into Siberia. Humboldt was received with extraordinary honors at a visit in St. Petersburg. Among the members of the National Institute of France, are 23 noblemen. Sixty-three ordinary members receive an annual pension from government of 1,500 francs each.

LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETIES. *Royal Society of London.* This institution had its origin in 1645; in 1662, it was established by royal charter. It has published 118 volumes of Transactions; 28 of which have been published since 1800. Drs. Hutton, Pearson and Shaw have abridged this work, and published an abridgment in 18 volumes quarto. A learned history of the society has been published in one volume, by Thomas Thomson. This society adjudges three medals. 1. *Copley Medal.* This medal is adjudged to foreigners as well as Englishmen. Its value is about £5 5s. 2. *Rumford gold and silver medals.* Given by Benjamin Count Rumford. He presented in 1796, £1,000 of 3 per cent stock, for the most important discovery on heat or light. It has been adjudged to Count Rumford, Prof. Leslie, M. Malus, Sir Humphrey Davy, Dr. Wells, Dr. Brewster, M. Fresnel. 3. *Royal medals.* Granted by the King in 1825. One hundred guineas annually to establish two scientific prizes. The prizes have been adjudged to John Dalton, James Ivory, and Davy. The Royal Society has a valuable library. The admission fee amounts to nearly £50. Each member receives the Transactions gratis.

In 1830, Charles Babbage, Esq. one of the members of this society, and Lucasian Professor of Mathematics at Cambridge, published a volume entitled, "Reflections on the

* The members of convocation are allowed some privileges, which are denied to the others.

† London Quarterly Review, vol. 43, p. 327.

decline of science in England, and on some of its causes." The greater part of the book is devoted to the Royal Society. We gather from it a number of interesting facts.

In England every 32,000 inhabitants produces a member of the Royal Society. In France one member of the Institute for every 427,000 inhabitants. In Italy and Prussia, one out of 300,000 persons is a member of their Academies.

	Population.	No. members of its Academy.	No. of Foreign members.
France,	32,058,000	75	8 mem. 100 corr.
Prussia,	12,415,000	38	
Italy,	12,000,000	40	16
England,	22,299,000	685	50

In the Royal Society there are nearly 100 noblemen who are members. In 1827, there were 109 members, who had furnished papers for the Transactions. Out of these, there was 1 peer, 5 baronets, and 5 knights. Sir Everard Home has published 109 papers; Thos. A. Knight, 24; John Davy, 24; Charles Davy, 16; Brande, 12; Dr. Brewster, 16; Capt. Kater, 13; John F. W. Herschel, 12; John Pond, 19; Edward Sabine, 13. The President retains his office two years. At the last election, the contest was between the Duke of Sussex and Mr. Herschel. The Duke was elected by a small majority. There has been recently much complaint of the inefficiency and mismanagement of the Society.

Royal Society of Edinburgh. A literary Society was established by Ruddiman and others, in 1718. In 1731, it was succeeded by a Medical Society. In 1739, it was extended under the name of the Philosophical Society of Edinburgh. Three volumes of Transactions were published. In 1783, it received a royal charter of a most degrading kind, being prohibited from forming a library or museum. In 1811, a more liberal charter was obtained, but they were still prohibited from appointing a lecturer, professor, or doctor in the natural sciences. It has now a respectable library and museum. It has published 10 volumes of Transactions. It adjudges one prize by the name of the Keith medal. Dr. Brewster has had the only prize. Its value is £60. There are 300 ordinary members, 31 honorary and 36 foreign.

Royal Irish Academy. This institution was incorporated by charter in 1786, for the advancement of science, polite literature, and antiquities; and consists of 300 members. They had published, some years since, 10 volumes of Transactions.

Royal Academy of Arts, London. Established in 1768 for the encouragement of designing, painting, sculpture, &c. The King is the patron; and it is under the direction of 40 artists, of the first rank in their several professions.

London Institution. The library of this institution is very valuable, especially in works on classical literature and British biography. Hitherto no lectures have been delivered. Besides this, and resembling it in character, are the Surry Institution, and the Russel Institution. The lectures delivered in various parts of London are very numerous. About 1,000 students attend the lectures on medicine, surgery, and the kindred subjects.

Other Societies are, the Geological, Linnæan, Horticultural, Society of Antiquaries, &c. All these societies promote the various objects of their establishment by publishing a selection from their papers.

British Museum. This institution is in Russel street. It owes its origin to Sir Hans Sloane, who bequeathed it to Parliament on condition that £20,000 was paid to his executors. It was first opened in 1759. Very valuable additions have been made since. 40,000 persons have been admitted in a single year to see the museum.

Scottish Societies. The publishing, literary, and philosophical societies in Scotland, are the following. 1. Royal Society, (already noticed.) 2. Antiquarian Society; instituted in 1780; it has published two and a half volumes of Transactions. 3. Wernerian Natural History Society, instituted in 1808; has published 5 volumes of Memoirs. 4. Edinburgh Medico Chirurgical Society, instituted in 1821; published 3 volumes of Transactions. 5. Highland Society, formed 1784; 8 volumes. 6. Caledonian Horticultural, founded in 1809; 4 volumes.

The Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society have published several volumes of a highly interesting character. The Society consists of about 86 ordinary members, and 50 corresponding. Societies of a similar character are found at Bath, Bristol, Leeds, Southampton, and many other places. In 1817, the Liverpool Royal Institution was opened by an address from Mr. Roscoe. The establishment cost £30,000.

PERIODICAL PRESS. *Edinburgh Review.* This journal was established in 1782. It was edited during the first year by Rev. Sydney Smith, then by Francis Jeffrey. It is now edited by Mr. Napier. Among the principal writers are Playfair, Leslie, Brougham, Mackintosh, Dugald Stewart, Williams, Macauley, Macculloch. Dr. Thomas Brown wrote but one article—that on Kant. It has been in the hands of the whigs. In regard to religion it has been sceptical. At one time it had 12,000 subscribers. Its patronage has decreased as other kindred works have arisen, and its own intellectual power has diminished.

Quarterly Review. Established in London in 1819, in opposition to the Edinburgh. It was conducted for many years by William Gifford. It is now in the hands of Mr. J. G. Lockhart. It has advocated tory principles in politics, and high church principles in religion. To evangelical Christianity it has frequently manifested an unfriendly spirit. Many of its literary articles have been written with much ability. Southey has been a frequent contributor.

Blackwood's Magazine. This has been tory in its political principles, and in opposition to the Edinburgh. It has exerted, to a considerable extent, an unfavorable influence on the cause of morality and religion. Some articles have exhibited great intellectual power. It was first edited by Lockhart; now by Prof. Wilson.

Christian Observer. This work has long had the first place in the religious world. It is conducted by Rev. C. S. Wilks: it was for some time, under the care of the excellent Zachary Macaulay. It is supported by the evangelical portion of the Established Church. In literary ability some articles will bear a comparison with those of any other work.

Eclectic Review. This is a monthly journal, principally devoted to reviews and notices of publications. It is devoted to the interests of the Dissenters. Among its contributors have been Robert Hall, John Foster, James Montgomery, and Olinthus Gregory. It is now conducted by Josiah Conder.

British Critic. This is the advocate of the high church party in religion. It was for some time conducted by the late Archdeacon Nares.

Quarterly Journal of Education. The second number of this work has just been published. It is the organ of the Society for the Diffusion of Knowledge, of which the Lord Chancellor is the head. It is conducted on liberal principles, and promises to be a valuable auxiliary in the great cause of education.

Besides these, are the Foreign Quarterly, Gentleman's, New Monthly, Monthly, Imperial, European, Evangelical, Congregational, Baptist, Methodist, Englishman's, Asiatic, and many others.

Newspapers. The number of newspapers published in London, in 1829, has been stated at 55; in other parts of England, 158; in Scotland, 38; in Ireland, 74. Total, 325.

The following table exhibits the number of stamps issued for some of the principal London newspapers, in 1829, and the amount of duty received for them.

Name.	Stamps.	Duty.
Times and Evening Mail,	3,275,311	£54,538 10 4
Morning Chronicle, Observer, Bell's Life in London, and Englishman,	2,331,450	38,857 10 0
Morning Herald and English Chronicle,	2,000,475	33,341 5 0
Standard, St. James's Chronicle, London Packet, and London Journal,	1,367,000	22,783 6 8
Morning Advertiser and Weekly Register,	1,145,000	19,083 6 4
Courier,	995,200	16,586 13 8
Globe and Traveller,	864,000	14,400 0 0
Bell's Weekly Despatch,	780,552	13,009 4 0
Sun,	625,000	10,416 13 4
Morning Post,	593,500	9,975 0 0

"There are printed in London 50 newspapers; in the country parts of England, 155. These consume 25 millions of stamps in the year. The principal London papers are the *Times*, *Morning Herald*, *Morning Chronicle*, *Morning Post*, *Morning Journal*, *Morning Advertiser*, and *Ledger*, morning papers: the *Courier*, *Globe*, *Standard*, *British Traveller*, *Sun*, and *Star*, evening papers. Most of these journals are conducted with amazing ability. Articles almost daily appear in the *Times*, which, for rhetorical merit, would adorn some of the most illustrious names in English literature. The subscription to the morning papers is £2 6s. per quarter. The charge for advertising is 7s. for each advertisement at and under seven lines, and at the rate of 6d. a line afterwards."

NOTE.—It was our intention to have closed the above article with an exposition of the moral and religious condition of Great Britain, but we choose for several reasons to defer it to a future occasion. It well deserves a separate consideration. Some materials for the article, which we have expected, have not yet arrived from England. Besides, the events which are taking place, in the providence of God, in that country, may, in the course of a few months, very much modify the existing aspect of things. In our number for August last, we gave many statements of the operations of the charitable societies; in February last, we collected some of the ecclesiastical statistics; and in May, we described the state of education and of literary institutions.

We have fallen into an error on the 23d page of this number—all which is mentioned between the record of the death of William Rufus and the accession of Stephen, should be ascribed to but one king, Henry I., or Beaulere.

The principal works which we have consulted in the preceding article, are Dupin on the Commerce, &c. of Great Britain; Sir Henry Parnell on Financial Reform; a recent anonymous work on the Police of London; Babbage on the Decline of Science; and various Almanacs, and Reviews.

ALUMNI OF DARTMOUTH COLLEGE.

For the following biographical sketches of the first graduates of Dartmouth college, we are indebted to JOHN FARMER, Esq. of Concord, New Hampshire, Corresponding Secretary of the New Hampshire Historical Society. Mr. Farmer will continue the notices, in the future numbers of our work, in regard to several succeeding classes of the alumni. We think that they will be read with interest, especially by the friends of the college. We are preparing a brief history of this institution, which we shall insert in a subsequent number.

1771.

LEVI FRISBIE, A. M., the first named graduate on the catalogue of Dartmouth College, was a native of Branford, Connecticut, and born in April, 1748. At the age of sixteen or seventeen, he was placed under the patronage of Rev. Eleazar Wheelock, D. D. with a special view to the ministry. In 1767, he entered Yale College, where he continued more than three years; but his college studies were completed at Dartmouth, in 1771. He was installed as the successor of Rev. Nathaniel Rogers, at Ipswich, February 7, 1776, having been the preceding year ordained as a missionary, in which character he extended his labors to different parts of the country, and into Canada. There is an abstract of his Journal of a mission with Rev. David McClure to the Delaware Indians, west of the Ohio, in the years 1772 and 1773, annexed to Rev. Dr. E. Wheelock's continuation of the narrative of the Indian charity school, printed at Hartford, in 1773.

Mr. Frisbie was highly esteemed at Ipswich, and his ministry was peaceful and happy, and at different periods eminently useful. His life displayed the meekness, humility and benevolence of the Christian. He died February 25, 1806, after a ministry of thirty years, and in the 58th year of his age. The late Levi Frisbie, professor of the Latin language, and afterwards of Moral Philosophy at Harvard University, was his son. He graduated at that institution in 1802, and died July 9, 1822, aged 38 years. *Allen's Biog. Dict.*

SAMUEL GRAY, A. M., the only graduate of the first class now living, belongs to Windham in Connecticut, where for more than forty years previous to 1828, he had discharged the duties of clerk of the court. He was engaged in the war of the revolution, soon after which he returned to his native place, where he has resided ever since. He was clerk for the county of Windham of the superior court, and a magistrate of the county in 1821. He attended the commencement, at the college at which he graduated, in 1827.

SYLVANUS RIPLEY, A. M., was early ordained as a missionary. He became the first professor of Divinity in 1782. He had

previously been a tutor. The next year after he graduated, he went on a mission to the Indian tribes in Canada, from which he returned on September 21, 1772, and "brought with him eight youths from the Cahgnawaga, and two from the Loretto tribe of Indians," to receive an education at the Indian charity school, incorporated with the college. The number of Indian children, then at Hanover, was eighteen. Professor Ripley was appointed a trustee of the college in 1776, and remained as such until his death in July, 1787. He ministered, for a number of years, to the church connected with the college. See *President E. Wheelock's Narrative*. Rev. Messrs. McClure and Parish's *Memoirs of Rev. Eleazar Wheelock*.

JOHN WHEELOCK, LL. D., S. H. S., Massachusetts and New York, was son of Rev. Eleazar Wheelock, D. D., the founder and first President of the college, and was born at Lebanon, Connecticut, in 1754. He succeeded to the Presidency on the death of his father in 1779, and was inducted into the office of Professor of Civil and Ecclesiastical History in 1782. For a considerable period, historical investigations employed much of his time, and he once issued a prospectus for publishing a philosophical history, which was probably relinquished for want of sufficient patronage. His printed works were only a few occasional pamphlets, which are sufficiently known to the public. President Wheelock was member of several of the learned societies of this country. He was elected a corresponding member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, August 25, 1807, but he never contributed anything to the volumes of their collections. He was the President of the college until 1815. He died April 4, 1817, aged 63. This sketch is purposely made short, as there is a full account of him in the *Eulogy by the Hon. Samuel C. Allen*.

1772.

EBENEZER GURLEY, A. M., of whom the writer has obtained no information excepting what the catalogue furnishes, it appears received ordination as a minister, and died as early as 1798.

AUGUSTINE HIBBARD, A. M., was a

native of Windham, Connecticut, and born April 7, 1748. He was ordained the second minister of Claremont, as successor to Rev. George Wheaton, October 20, 1774. He joined the American army in 1776, as chaplain in the regiment under the command of Col. Timothy Bedel, and returned in December following. In July, the following year, he was appointed chaplain in the brigade of General John Stark, when destined for Saratoga. He retired in October, 1777, to his people, with whom he remained until 1785, when he was dismissed. Mr. Hibbard removed to the British dominions, and in 1830, resided at Stanstead, Lower Canada, where he has sustained the office of magistrate, under the crown, many years.

1773.

STEPHEN DAVIS, A. M., appears to have been living when the last triennial catalogue was printed.

JAMES DEAN, A. M., was early employed on missionary service. In the month of May, before he graduated, he sat out with Mr. Ripley, of the first class, on a mission to visit the Indians at Penobscot, and on the Bay of Fundy. In President Wheelock's Continuation, printed at Hartford in 1773, I find the following: "Mr. Dean has now finished his course of studies here, and upon finding, as I have already mentioned, that he may, with little expense, be able to preach to the Hurons, freely in their own tongue, has determined, if God pleases, when he has perfected himself in the French tongue, to enter on a mission, and with a proper companion, preach as an itinerant, not only to the Six Nations, (with whom he lived many years from his youth,) but to the tribes that can understand him, to a thousand miles end, if such there are at that distance." Mr. Dean was an agent for Major General Schuyler, among the Oneida tribe of Indians in 1778. I have seen several letters written by him while engaged in this agency, giving an account of the views of the disposition of the tribes of the six nations.

EMERSON FOSTER, A. M., brother of Rev. Dan Foster, for many years a preacher at Charlestown, New Hampshire, was ordained minister of the North parish in Killingly, Connecticut, from whence he was dismissed. He was also the minister of Orange, Massachusetts.

JOSEPH GROVER, A. M., was settled in the ministry, and was living in 1828.

DAVID HUNTINGTON, A. M., a native of Lebanon, Connecticut, was ordained the minister of Marlborough, in that State, from whence he was dismissed. He was installed over the Strict Congregationalists within the First Society of Middletown, Connecticut, November 8, 1797; dismissed

in 1800, and was afterwards settled over the Third Society in Lyme, where he died April 13, 1811, in the 67th year of his age, having sustained the character of a very pious man.—*Field's Statistical Account of Middlesex County*, 48, 139.

JOHN SMITH, D. D., was born in the parish of Byfield, in Massachusetts, December 21, 1752, and was prepared for college at Dummer Academy under the celebrated Master Samuel Moody. He was appointed professor of the Greek, Hebrew, and other oriental languages in Dartmouth college, in 1778, and continued in that office until his death, May, 1809, at the age of 56. He published the "New Hampshire Latin Grammar," an edition of Cicero's Orations, in Latin, with notes, and a "Hebrew Grammar, without points, designed to facilitate the studies of the scriptures," &c. Professor Smith left several children, of whom John W. Smith, born April 25, 1786, died in London, February 19, 1814.—See *President J. Wheelock's Eulogium*.

1774.

THOMAS KENDALL, A. M., was employed as a missionary before he graduated. He set out on a mission to the Indians in Canada, with several other members of the college, June 15, 1773, intending to learn the Indian and French language. In the continuation before quoted, I find the following respecting him. "Mr. Kendall found a very eminent situation for learning, what he had in view at Mrs. Stacy's at Cahgnawaga, and soon found himself so happy as to gain the respect of all about him, both French and Indians, and had as many Indian boys applying to him for his instruction, and more than he was well able to attend upon, which gave him an opportunity to be immediately profitable to them, while he was under the best advantage to prosecute the design of fitting himself for that service." He was afterwards settled in the ministry, and for some time, it is believed, preached at Millbury, Mass.

DAVID M'GREGORE, A. M., youngest son of Rev. David M'Gregore, and grandson of Rev. James M'Gregore, one of the first settlers and the first minister of Londonderry, was a native of that town. He went into the army the next year after he graduated, as a lieutenant under Major Daniel Livermore, of Concord, New Hampshire. He served his country during all the war, after which he lived in Dunbarton. He obtained a captain's commission either before or soon after he left the service. He died about the year 1827, in the western part of the State of New York. His brother James, of Londonderry, was a senator in the New Hampshire legislature in 1793. Robert, another brother, resided in Goffstown, where he was a magistrate from 1784 for many years, and was appointed

colonel of the 9th regiment of militia, December 22, 1786.

JOSEPH M'KEEN, D. D., A. A. S., was born at Londonderry, October 15, 1757, and was ordained at Beverly, in Massachusetts, in May, 1785, as the successor of Rev. Joseph Willard, who was called to the Presidency of Harvard college in 1781. He remained the minister of Beverly, about seventeen years, when he was invited to become the President of Bowdoin college, in Maine. He was inducted into this office, September 2, 1802; died July 15, 1807, in the 50th year of his age, and was succeeded by the late Jesse Appleton, D. D. He published several works which possess a respectable character, of which the titles are given in Allen's American Biographical Dictionary. He left several children, of whom Joseph M'Keen, Esq. of Brunswick, is Treasurer of Bowdoin College, and James M'Keen graduated at that institution in 1817, and received from Harvard college the degree of M. D. in 1820. President M'Keen's first American ancestor was among the first settlers of Londonderry. His name is attached to a petition dated in 1721, which is in the Secretary's office of New Hampshire. For an account of President M'Keen's character, the reader is referred to the Eulogy of Rev. William Jenks, D. D. then a Professor at Bowdoin college.

JAMES MILTIMORE, A. M., son of James Miltimore, was a native of Londonderry. He was ordained at Stratham, New Hampshire, as the successor of Rev. Joseph Adams, February 1, 1786, and after a ministry of more than twenty-one years, was dismissed October 15, 1807. He was afterwards installed minister over one of the churches in Newbury, Mass. where he still officiates. While in New Hampshire, he published a number of sermons, among which was the Election sermon for 1806.

ELISHA PORTER, A. B., was for some years with President Wheelock, preparing for a mission to the Indians in Canada, where he intended to spend some time, to obtain an acquaintance with the inhabitants, and to learn the customs and languages, both of the French and Indians, in order to qualify himself for a mission there. He set out in company with Mr. Kendall in June, 1773. It appears from the triennial catalogue of 1828, that he was living when that was published.

ELEAZAR SWEETLAND, A. M., a native of Hebron, Connecticut, was ordained over the society of Millington, in the east part of East Haddam, in Connecticut, May 21, 1777, and died March 25, 1787, aged 36. *Field's Statistical account of the County of Middlesex, Conn.* 79, 138.

SAMUEL TAGGART, A. M., son of Matthew Taggart, of Londonderry, was born in that town about the year 1754. He was ordained over the Presbyterian church and

society of Colerain, in the county of Franklin, Massachusetts, as early as 1781. He was elected a representative in Congress, as early as 1804, and continued in that office fourteen years. He is said to have remarked to a Christian friend, that he had read the Bible through at Washington, every year, during the time he served as a member of Congress. He died at Colerain, April 25, 1825, at the age of 71, having retained his connection with his society until the close of life.

CORNELIUS WATERS, A. M., was born at Millbury, in the county of Worcester, Massachusetts, May 20, 1748. He was ordained the second minister of Goffstown, New Hampshire, 1781, and was dismissed in 1795. His successor was the Hon. David L. Morrill, late governor of New Hampshire, and now editor of the New Hampshire Observer, a religious paper printed at Concord. Mr. Waters was installed at Ashby, Massachusetts, June 14, 1797; was dismissed by the town, January 10, 1816, and died July 30, 1824, at the age of 76.

1775.

NATHANIEL ADAMS, A. M., was appointed clerk of the Superior Court of New Hampshire, soon after the revolutionary war closed, and remained in office until his death, August 5, 1829, and was attending to his official duties at Exeter, at the time he died. He was the oldest justice of the peace throughout the State, in New Hampshire, having been appointed to that office, February 28, 1792. He was one of the founders of the New Hampshire Historical Society in 1825, and contributed the first article in the first volume of their collections. Besides discharging the duties belonging to his office, which for many years were very arduous, requiring his attendance in all the counties in the State, he found time for collecting many historical materials, and in 1825, presented to the public his "Annals of Portsmouth, comprising a period of Two Hundred Years from the First Settlement of the Town; with Biographical Sketches of a few of the most respectable inhabitants." 8vo. pp. 400. It was expected that a particular memoir of his life would appear from some of his friends at Portsmouth, soon after his decease. He was about 73 years of age.

SAMUEL COLLINS, A. B., was ordained the second minister of Sandown, being the successor of Rev. Josiah Cotton, December 27, 1780, and was dismissed April 30, 1788. The same year of his dismission, he went to Hanover, New Hampshire, and was installed over the church and society in that place in November, from which he was dismissed in 1795. He died in Craftsbury, Vermont, January, 1807, aged about 53.

SYLVESTER GILBERT, A. M., from Connecticut, was admitted to the degree of Mas-

ter of Arts at Yale College in 1788. From the catalogue of that institution, it appears that he was a member of Congress.

ELISHA HUTCHINSON, A. M., from Connecticut, was ordained the first minister of Pomfret, Vermont, December 14, 1784, and was dismissed January 8, 1795. He was succeeded in 1805, by Rev. Ignatius Thompson.—*Thompson's Gazetteer of Vermont*, p. 220.

JAMES HUTCHINSON, A. B., probably died young, as the triennial catalogue for 1798 has his name starred.

ANDREW JUDSON, A. M., was early employed as a missionary, and accompanied Messrs. Kendall and Porter on their mission to Canada, in 1773. He was afterwards settled in the ministry at Ashford, Connecticut.

DAVID KELLOGG, D. D., has long been the minister of Framingham, Massachusetts, having been settled there as early as the year 1781. He was admitted to the degree of Master of Arts at Yale College in 1778. His doctorate he received from his Alma Mater in 1824.

WILLIAM MAY, A. M., died before the year 1816. Nothing has been obtained relative to him.

BENJAMIN OSBORN, A. B., was ordained at Timmouth, in Vermont, September, 1780; dismissed October, 1787. He was afterwards the first minister of Wallingford, in the same State.—*Thompson's Gazetteer of Vermont*, 259, 270.

DAVENPORT PHELPS, A. M., from Connecticut, was settled in the ministry, from which he was dismissed, and died sometime before 1816, it is believed in Piermont, New Hampshire.

SAMUEL STEBBINS, A. M., from Connecticut, was settled over the Congregational society in Simsbury, Connecticut, where he was in office in 1798. He was admitted to the degree of Master of Arts in Yale college in 1778.

1776.

ABEL CURTIS, A. M., died in early life.

EXPERIENCE ESTABROOK, A. M., was ordained the first minister of Thornton, in the county of Grafton, New Hampshire, August 10, 1780, and was dismissed October 18, 1787. He went the same year to Plainfield, in the county of Cheshire, now Sullivan, and was installed minister of the second Congregational church in that town, June 6, 1787. He was dismissed May 9, 1792, and a correspondent informs me that he died at Thornton in 1810, although the triennial catalogue for 1798, has a star prefixed to his name. A gentleman informs me that he was a native of East Haddam, in Connecticut.

CALEB JEWETT, A. M., studied theology,

and in August, 1781, was engaged to preach six months in Gorham, Maine. In January, 1782, he received an invitation to settle there, and was ordained in November, 1783. He continued the minister there seventeen years, and ceased preaching in 1800, but was not formally dismissed. He died soon after his ministerial labors closed.—*Greenleaf's Ecclesiastical Sketches*, 90.

SILAS LITTLE, A. M., appears to have been living in 1828.

STEPHEN MARSH, A. M., died between the years 1821 and 1825, as appears from catalogues.

EBENEZER MATTOON, A. M., son, it is believed, of Ebenezer Mattoon, of Amherst, Massachusetts, was a civil magistrate in that town as early as 1790. He was elected a member of Congress from Massachusetts, in room of Samuel Lyman, and took his seat February 2, 1801. Soon after this period, he was appointed sheriff of the county of Hampshire, and was in office as late as 1816. It appears that he was captain of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery company at Boston, previously to which he had been major-general of the fourth division of Massachusetts militia. He was also, at one time, adjutant general of the militia.

JONATHAN SHERBURNE, A. B., was from Portsmouth. It appears that he was living in 1828. He had a brother Henry, who graduated at New Jersey College, and was a preacher.

JOHN SAMUEL SHERBURNE, A. M., was cousin of the preceding, and son of John Sherburne, Esq. of Portsmouth, where he was born in 1757. He studied the profession of law, and settled in practice in his native town. He was appointed to the office of civil magistrate for the county of Rockingham, October 10, 1788. In 1792, he was elected one of three members from New Hampshire to the Third Congress, and was re-elected to the Fourth, in 1794.—From 1801 to 1804, he officiated as attorney for the United States District Court, and in May, 1804, presided as Judge of the same court, and continued in that office until his death, August 2, 1830, at the age of 73. He was succeeded in 1831 by Hon. Matthew Harvey, who was then governor of the State.

ELEAZAR WHELOCK, A. M., son of the founder of the college, died before the year 1816.

JAMES WHELOCK, A. M., brother to the preceding, was appointed a Justice of the Peace for the county of Grafton, February 12, 1788. He resided in Hanover.

LEVI WILLARD, A. B., was living in 1828.

SOLOMON WOLCOTT, A. B., from Connecticut, was settled in the ministry in Windsor, in that State.

1777.

ASA BURTON, D. D., was ordained the first minister of Thetford, in Vermont, January 19, 1779, and remained in the ministry till his death, about 1827. He received his doctorate from Middlebury College, of which he was one of the fellows. Rev. Charles White was ordained as his colleague, January 5, 1825. He has since been dismissed.

ZACCHEUS COLBY, A. M., was a native of Newtown, New Hampshire, and was born in 1749. After having completed his education at college, he began the study of theology, and was ordained at Pembroke, New Hampshire, March 22, 1786. He was dismissed May 11, 1803. He was installed over the Presbyterian church in Chester, October 15, 1803, and remained in that connection until 1808. After this period, he was not again settled in the ministry. He died at Chester, August 10, 1822, aged 73 years.

DANIEL FOSTER, A. M., a native of Western, Massachusetts, was ordained at New Braintree, in that State, as colleague with Rev. Benjamin Ruggles, October 29, 1778, and died September 4, 1795, aged 44.

JOEL FOSTER, A. M., was ordained at New Salem, Massachusetts, June 9, 1779, from whence he was dismissed June 21, 1802. The cause of his dismission was the want of an adequate support. He was installed at East Sudbury, Massachusetts, as successor of Rev. Josiah Bridge, Sept. 7, 1803, and died Sept. 25, 1812, in the 58th year of his age.—2 *Coll. Mass. Hist. Soc.* iv. 62.

DAVID GOODALL, A. M., was born at Marlborough, Massachusetts, August 24, 1749; studied theology with Rev. Benjamin Brigham, of Fitzwilliam, and was ordained at Halifax, in Vermont, the first minister of that town, in 1781, and was dismissed in 1796. He afterwards settled at Littleton, in New Hampshire, and represented that town in the New Hampshire Legislature from 1800 to 1807, and in 1809. He was appointed a civil magistrate for the county of Grafton, June 13, 1801, and was advanced to the quorum, February 2, 1805. He died at Littleton, March 4, 1830, in the 81st year of his age. An account of his character was published in the New Hampshire Observer of March 31, 1830. His son, Ira Goodall, Esq. is an Attorney at Law in Bath, N. H., and has represented that town in the New Hampshire Legislature.

EBENEZER HASELTINE, A. M., a native of Methuen, Massachusetts, was born October 28, 1755. He entered Dartmouth College in 1773. He was examined with respect to his qualifications for the ministry by the Grafton Presbytery; was approved and took license to preach, July 24, 1779. He was ordained the second Congregational minister of Epsom, New Hampshire, January 21, 1784. During his ministry, 87 were admitted to the church, and 363 received

the ordinance of baptism. He died November 10, 1813, in the 59th year of his age. He published a sermon at the ordination of Rev. David Lawrence Morrill, at Goffstown, and a sermon addressed to young people.—*Rev. Jonathan Curtis's Historical Sketch of Epsom*, 10—13.

SOLOMON HOWE, A. B.

WALTER LYON, A. M., was settled over the second church in Pomfret, Connecticut, where he died, February 14, 1826, aged 68, and in the 44th year of his ministry.

WINSLOW PACKARD, A. M., received ordination, but where, if ever permanently settled in the ministry, I have not ascertained.

DANIEL SIMONS, A. M., was the first Indian who received a degree at Dartmouth college. He was ordained at Hanover as an evangelist. Rev. Dr. Whitaker assisted in the ordination services. He appears to have been living in 1798, but died before 1816.

GEORGE TRIMBLE, A. B.

CORRECTION.

To the Editor of the Quarterly Register.

SIR,—In your number for May, I perceive an error, which I am sure your sense of justice will lead you to correct as soon as it shall be pointed out to you. In your sketch of the life of the late illustrious Robert Hall, it is stated that, "In his church, Baptists and Pædobaptists were alike admitted to communion."

This statement, though not designed to mislead your readers, has such a tendency; and I take the liberty of presenting to them the case as it was.

At Harvey Lane, Leicester, Mr. Hall, though ministering to but one congregation, was in fact the pastor of *two churches*; a Baptist and a Pædobaptist one; and to these distinct churches, he administered the communion at two several times. To one in the forenoon, and to the other in the afternoon of the same day, and to both, if I mistake not, in the meeting house. But at Broadmead, Bristol, the very few Pædobaptists to whom Mr. Hall administered the communion were not constituted a church; and the communion was not administered to them in the meeting house, but in the vestry.

It is a singular fact that Mr. Hall's church, both at Leicester and at Bristol, was, in its corporate character, at variance with himself on the subject of communion; and no less singular is it that his opponent, Mr. Kinghorn, of Norwich, and *his church*, were opposed to each other; so that in neither of these churches were "Baptists and Pædobaptists alike admitted to communion;" not in Mr. Hall's, because the church, as a body, could not receive Pædobaptists; and not in Mr. Kinghorn's, because he could not administer it to them.

Yours respectfully,

AN ENGLISH BAPTIST.

NOTICES OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Memoirs of the Life and Character of the Rev. Matthias Bruen, late Pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Bleecker Street, New York. John P. Haven, G. C. & H. Carvill, New York. Carey & Lea, Towar & Hogan, Philadelphia. Peice & Parker, Boston. 358 pp. 8 vo.

Mr. BRUEN was born in Newark, New Jersey, April 11, 1793. From the age of eight to fifteen he resided with his paternal grandfather. In 1808 he entered Columbia college. Though early the subject of serious impressions he did not attain to satisfactory views of his interest in the Redeemer till his eighteenth year. Soon after leaving college he commenced his theological studies under the care of the Rev. Dr. John M. Mason. In 1816, in company with Dr. Mason, he travelled through a considerable portion of southern Europe. After Dr. Mason's return to the United States, Mr. Bruen again visited the continent, remaining some weeks at Amsterdam. On the eve of sailing for America in 1818, he received a pressing invitation to officiate in the church of the *Oratoire*, at Paris. From Nov. 1818, to May, 1819, he ministered in that church very much to the edification of his hearers. After his return to the United States in 1819, he preached in various places, till in the autumn of 1822, when he commenced the undertaking which resulted in his settlement as pastor of the Bleecker Street Church. During a considerable part of the time in which he officiated in this church, he performed the duties of Secretary to the Domestic Missionary Society, which was at length merged in the American Home Missionary Society. In June, 1823, Mr. Bruen was married to Miss Mary A. Davenport, daughter of Hon. James Davenport, of Stamford, Conn. In the efforts, which were made in this country for the relief of the suffering Greeks, as well as in other enterprises of mercy, Mr. Bruen took a most efficient part. At length, after a short and painful illness, he entered into rest, on the 6th of December, 1829, in the 37th year of his age. Funeral sermons were preached by the Rev. Dr. Cox, of New York, and the Rev. Dr. Skinner, of Philadelphia. The expressions of sorrow at his early removal were numerous and heartfelt.

The Memoirs are compiled, as we gather from the volume, by Mrs. Lundie, of Scotland, the wife of a clergyman, in whose family Mr. Bruen found a cherished and most hospitable home. The greater part of the volume is occupied with the letters of Mr. Bruen to Mrs. L. Some of the closing pages of the book contain a letter from the Rev. Dr. Taylor, of New Haven, describing an interesting conversation which he held with Mr. Bruen just before his death, on the grounds of the Christian hope; a letter

of condolence from Prof. Stuart to Mrs. Bruen; a letter from Mr. Peters, Secretary of the American Home Missionary Society, delineating the character of Mr. Bruen, as his predecessor in the secretaryship of the Society; and a communication from the compiler of the book to a friend in the United States on the subject of voluntary Associations.

Mr. Bruen published, in 1821, a thanksgiving sermon; and in 1822, a little volume, entitled, "Essays Descriptive and Moral of Scenes in Italy and France, by an American." He was also the writer of the Review of "Unitarianism at Geneva;" and a Review of "Douglas on the Advancement of Society," both published in the *Christian Spectator*.

As a friend, and as a man of refined taste, Mr. Bruen had very few equals. This was manifested by the ardor with which he entered into the cause of the suffering Greeks. He felt for them as a scholar as well as a Christian. In his thanksgiving sermon, one knows not whether most to admire the elevated tone of the thoughts, or the delicacy and music of the language. The mild and attractive features of the Christian faith were eminently exemplified in his life and character.

The Divine Authority and Perpetual

Obligation of the Lord's Day, asserted in Seven Sermons, delivered at the Parish Church of St. Mary, Islington, in the months of July and August, 1830, by DANIEL WILSON, M. A., Author of Lectures on the Evidences of Christianity; with a Recommendatory Preface, by Rev. Leonard Woods, D. D., of Andover. Boston: Crocker & Brewster. New York: Jonathan Leavitt, 1831. 212 pp. 8vo.

In the spring of 1830, Bishop Blomfield, of London, addressed a long letter to the clergy and people of his diocese, on the neglect and profanation of the Lord's day. Public attention was immediately called to the subject. In Mr. Wilson's parish, a society was formed for promoting the observance of the Sabbath, the constitution of which was signed by more than 400 of the most respectable house-keepers. Mr. Wilson was induced, in consequence of these circumstances, to institute a thorough examination into the nature and claims of the Sabbath. The book, of which we have given the title, is the result of this investigation.

The following is a brief analysis of the volume. The *first* sermon is occupied with an account of the institution of the Sabbath in Paradise, the notices of a weekly rest during the patriarchal ages, and of the *manner* in which the Sabbath was revived before the commencement of the Mosaic economy. The *second* sermon asserts the au-

thority and dignity of the Sabbath under the law of Moses. Its insertion in the decalogue, its place, as high above all the ceremonial usages, the great importance attached to it as of moral obligation, by the prophets, show that it was to be a part of the Christian dispensation. In the *third* sermon it is maintained that the gospel sets forth the Sabbath in more than its original glory. Our Lord honored the Sabbath on all occasions. He freed it from some pharisaical peculiarities. From its moral character neither he, nor his apostles, took aught. The *fourth* sermon treats of the transfer of the Sabbath from the seventh to the first day of the week, and the reasons on which the change is founded. Some preparatory circumstances are delineated. The *fifth* sermon is on the practical duties of the Lord's day. The *sixth* is employed in enforcing the unspeakable importance of the right observance of the Sabbath. The Sabbath includes *all* the application of the Christian religion and its preservation in the world. It holds together all the links and obligations of human society. In the *last* sermon the subject is considered in a national point of view, with an outline of the practical measures which may be adopted in reforming communities and nations.

Mr. Wilson looks over the whole ground as a patriot and a Christian. He maintains the high moral obligation of the Sabbath. All the principal difficulties are met in a fair and candid manner. The blessings of a strict observance of the day are presented in an attractive form. Throughout the course of argumentation, earnest and affectionate appeals are intermingled.

The appearance of the volume is very timely. The attention of the religious community in this country will soon be extensively called to this subject. We would recommend that several copies of this volume be circulated among the members of our churches in every town. It would not be amiss, also, to place a few copies in our steam boats and canal boats for the benefit of those *Christians* who travel on the Sabbath.

A commendatory letter by Eleazer Lord, Esq. of New York, and a preface by Rev. Dr. Woods, of Andover, well describe the nature of the work.*

* The following particulars in regard to the author may be new to some of our readers. He is the son of Thomas Wilson, Esq. the well known patron of the Dissenting College at Highbury, and of other benevolent enterprises. He received his education at Edmund Hall, Oxford. He has officiated as a minister of the Established Church at various places. He preached, for some time, as successor to Mr. Cecil, in Bedford Row. He is now ministering to a large congregation in Islington, one of the parishes in London. It is stated that on one occasion, 700 individuals received the rite of confirmation in his church. He has frequently appeared as an author;—he has published several occasional sermons, a volume of sermons, a journal of travels, a defence of the Church Missionary Society, a long and excellent essay pre-

American Annals of Education. Conducted by William C. Woodbridge, assisted by several Friends of Education.

The first series of the *Journal of Education* was commenced in January, 1826, under the care of Mr. William Russell. This was continued for three years. The second series was specially devoted to the subject of Lyceums. The third series was commenced in August last, under the editorial care of Mr. Woodbridge. Many of the subjects discussed in this *Journal* are of the highest practical importance. Mr. Gallaudet, of Hartford, is a regular and frequent contributor, as well as others of our most enlightened school teachers. The information in reference to the plans and methods of education on the continent of Europe, which the personal knowledge of the editor enables him to communicate, gives much additional interest to the work.

We sincerely hope that it will be liberally patronized. Those, who are engaged in communicating instruction, cannot discharge their duties intelligently, without the aid of such publications. Carter, Hendee & Babcock, Boston, are the publishers. The work is issued in monthly numbers of 40 or 50 pages each. Price, three dollars a year in advance.

An Address delivered at the Western

Reserve College, Hudson, Ohio, February 9, 1831, by CHARLES B. STORRS, at his Inauguration to the Presidency of that Institution. Boston: Peirce & Parker. 1831. 19 pp. 8vo.

The position, maintained and illustrated in this Address is, "That education, in every stage of its progress, from the nursery to the university, should be adapted to raise our moral character to the highest elevation of which it is capable." The wisdom and goodness of God will be recognized in proportion to the excellence of our moral character; and in the same proportion our usefulness to our fellow men will be extended. Moral principle is necessary to inspire the student with the spirit of unwearied application and wakeful diligence. Social happiness is essentially depending upon it. On account of our political relations, also, moral culture should receive special attention. Respect for the rights of man is inseparable from a sense of accountability to God.

In attaining the moral ends of education, systems of manual labor are considered to be far preferable to mere diversion or gymnastic exercise. The principle of emulation, Mr. Storrs would discard from schools of education as essentially wrong, and of course as injurious to moral character. The study of the original scriptures is warmly recommended, while a very extended use of the

fixed to Wilberforce's Practical View, and two volumes on the Evidences of Christianity. The three last named, have been republished in Boston, by Crocker & Brewster. Mr. Wilson is one of the principal contributors to the *Christian Observer*

Greek and Roman classics, especially in the earlier stages of education, is reprobated as injurious to the moral feelings.

Mr. Storrs, for two or three years before his election to the presidency, was Professor of Theology in the college. His place is now supplied in that department by the Rev. Beriah Green, formerly of Brandon, Vt.

Two Sermons, delivered Nov. 21, 1830, in commemoration of the organizing of the First Church in Concord, N. H., and the Settlement of the First Minister, on the 18th of Nov. 1730, by Rev. NATHANIEL BOUTON. Concord: Asa McFarland. 1831. 102 pp. 8vo.

Concord was settled a century ago, principally by emigrants from Andover, Bradford, Salisbury, and Haverhill, Mass. They were selected by a Committee of the General Court of Massachusetts, and were all men of property and of good character. The first minister of the place, Rev. Timothy Walker, was ordained, Nov. 18, 1730, and continued in the office till his death, in 1782. The population of Concord, at that time, amounted to 1,500. Rev. Israel Evans, the next pastor, remained in the office, from Sept. 1788 to 1797. March 7th, 1798, Rev. Asa McFarland, D. D. was ordained pastor. In 1824, he resigned the situation, on account of bodily infirmities. He died in Feb. 1827. In 1825, Mr. Bouton, the present minister, entered on his duties. Since the formation of the church, 793 individuals have been connected with it. About \$500 annually, are given by members of Mr. Bouton's church and congregation, for general benevolent purposes. Twenty-six individuals from this town have acquired a public education. Appended to these sermons is a valuable collection of notes. Some of them furnish a singular view of the olden time.

We cannot but applaud the practice of "gathering up the fragments" of the early history of our New England villages and towns. The day, we are persuaded, is not very distant, when there will be a printed historical record of every town in the northern States. They will furnish materials, of untold value, for the future historian of the land of the Pilgrims.

Essay on the Hieroglyphic System of M. Champollion, Jun., and on the Advantages which it offers to Sacred Criticism, by J. G. H. Greppo, Vicar General of Belley. Translated from the French, by ISAAC STUART, with Notes and Illustrations. Boston: Perkins & Marvin, 1830. 276 pp. 12mo.

This book records the results of the labors of Champollion in deciphering the Egyptian Hieroglyphics. As this is likely to become a subject of great interest, we will give a short, and if possible, an intelligible analysis of it. According to Champollion, the hieroglyphics are divisible into three distinct classes: 1. Figurative signs; 2. Symbolic; 3. Phonetic, or expressive of sound. The **FIGURATIVE** occur often, either in an en-

tire or an abridged form. Thus the sun is represented by an exact image; the firmament by the section of a ceiling, with or without stars. The first is termed *figurative proper*, the second *figurative conventional*. The plan of a house is given, instead of the house itself. This is termed *figurative abridged*. The second form of hieroglyphics is the **SYMBOLICAL**. These are the characters generally alluded to by the ancients, when they speak of hieroglyphics. Two arms stretched up towards heaven expressed the word *offering*; the four quarters of a lion, *strength*; an asp, *power of life and death*. As the Egyptians were a very civilized nation, it is clear that hieroglyphics like those described were not by any means sufficient to designate their various wants, occupations, and ideas; and this want may have led to the invention of what Champollion calls the third class of hieroglyphics, **PHONETIC**, or designating a sound. He has also discovered the principle on which these signs were chosen to express one certain sound; it is this, that *the hieroglyphic of any object might be used to represent the initial sound, or as we should say, the initial letter, of the name of that object*. This is shown in the following manner: The first column gives the letter expressed by an hieroglyphic; the second, the English name of the object represented; the third, the Egyptian name.

Letter.	Hieroglyphic.	Egyptian name.
A	an eagle,	apom
—	a piece of meat,	ab or af
R	mouth,	rô
—	tear,	rimé
—	pomegranite,	roman

As the great number of hieroglyphics which this principle would assign to each of the 29 elementary sounds, (the number in the Egyptian alphabet,) would have been a continual source of error, the characters were soon reduced to a few. As far as ascertained, 18 or 19 is the largest number assigned to any one letter, while few have more than five or six representatives, and several only one or two. The rule which was generally adopted in choosing between so many signs for the same sound, was to take that sign which seemed most appropriate to the meaning of the word which was to be written phonetically. Thus if the name of a king was to be written, those phonetic hieroglyphics would be taken, which represented things of a noble character. The *eagle* is frequently used for *A* in the names of the Roman emperors.

It is said, that, notwithstanding all the sorts of hieroglyphical characters are used together, Champollion has acquired much skill in deciphering them, and reads most of them with comparative ease. In his great work, *Precis du Système Hieroglyphique*, (second edition, 1828,) he has deciphered the proper names of sovereigns of Egypt

from the Roman emperors back through the Ptolemies, to the Pharaohs of the elder dynasties, and detected the hieroglyphical expression of a large number of natural relations, grammatical accidents, and terms of the vocabulary. His labors have already thrown a great deal of light on the early history of Egypt. He has lately returned from that country with a great mass of materials.

It is confidently anticipated that the researches of Champollion will throw considerable light upon the scripture history. Several important illustrations have been already furnished.

The translation of the Essay of Greppo is made in a manner very creditable to Mr. Stuart. Prof. Stuart has added some valuable notes to the volume.

Memoirs of the Rev. John Townsend,
founder of the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, and of the Congregational School. Boston: Crocker & Brewster. New York: Jona. Leavitt. 1831. 244 pp. 8vo.

The following extract from Mr. Townsend's journal, shows his spirit and manner of life. "I hope to die either in my study, or in my pulpit, that I may be found working; not loitering nor sleeping."

Mr. Townsend was born in one of the parishes in London, March 24, 1757. His father and mother were very estimable people. They were attendants for some time, on the preaching of Mr. Whitefield. Young Townsend was greatly indebted to the instructions of his excellent mother. For five years he attended the Christ's Hospital School. In hearing a sermon of Dr. Peckwell, in 1774, he received religious impressions, which produced a permanent change in his character. He soon after commenced preaching in the Methodist chapels with great acceptance. Conscious of his want of proper preparation for this work, he devoted himself with much assiduity to collect all the sources of reading and reflection in his power. He read the works of the Puritans, constantly heard Mr. Cecil preach, commenced the study of Hebrew and Greek, spending 14, and sometimes 16 hours a day in study. He now connected himself with the Congregational Dissenters, and was settled at Kingston in 1780; in 1784 he removed to Bermondsey, near London, where he remained till his death. In 1792, Mr. Townsend, becoming interested in the case of a deaf and dumb child, decided on the practicability and necessity of a charitable institution for their benefit. The subscription was commenced, June, 1792, and the amount raised was four guineas, one of which Mr. Townsend subscribed. The next morning he communicated the plan to Mr. Henry Thornton, who entered warmly into the measure, and became the treasurer of the institution. In eight years it was recognized as a great national charity. Mr. Townsend was unwearied in his efforts to

sustain the establishment. In three years he collected £6,000 for the funds of the Asylum. He visited Ireland, and found that there were 3,000 deaf and dumb children in that island. Before his death the number resident in the London Asylum was 220, and the whole number of admissions had been almost 900. The Duke of Gloucester was its patron, and the Marquis of Buckingham its President. The Duke has presented a marble bust of Mr. Townsend, to perpetuate his memory. It is placed in the hall of the institution.

Mr. Townsend was one of the individuals who commenced the Evangelical Magazine. From the proceeds of this work, £16,000 have been given to charitable purposes. In 1794, he was one of the eight who met to devise means to establish a Missionary Society. On the news of the loss of the Duff, Mr. Townsend immediately preached a sermon, from the passage, "Speak to the children of Israel, that they go forward." On the formation of the Tract Society, Mr. Townsend was soon appointed on the Committee. He wrote 12 Tracts, six of which were translated into all the languages of Europe, and one into several of the Asiatic. On the formation of the British and Foreign Bible Society he was appointed on the Committee. On account of his activity he was made an honorary life member. A very favorite object with him was the Congregational School, for the children of poor Dissenting ministers; but it did not receive that patronage which was necessary to its extended usefulness.

Mr. Townsend rested from his labors on the 7th of February, 1826, in the 69th year of his age. His life furnished a most striking illustration of the real nature of Christianity. He went about doing good. He lived for the temporal and eternal happiness of his fellow men, in an eminent degree. His affections were uncommonly tender, and his disposition amiable and winning. As an instance of the respect in which he was held, it is stated, that a venerable prelate of the Episcopal Church, once said to him in a public company, "Mr. Townsend, if you come to our city, and take up your quarters any where but in the bishop's palace, I shall be quite affronted with you."

We will only add that the Memoir is written in a simple and unpretending style; well adapted to exhibit the character of such a man as Mr. Townsend.

Church Psalmody; a new Collection of
Psalms and Hymns, adapted to public worship. Selected from Dr. Watts, and other Authors. Boston: Perkins & Marvin, 1831.

We wish to do little more than to mention the fact of the publication of this work, in our present number. We shall offer some extended remarks upon it hereafter. It contains about 450 metrical pieces from the psalms, and above 700 hymns.

REVIEW

OF THE

PRINCIPAL EVENTS OF THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1831.

JULY, 1830.

On the 30th of June the French commenced the siege of Algiers. On the 1st, 2d, and 3d of July, they continued their operations, and erected their batteries. In the mean time an attack was made by the fleet on the forts of the sea side, in order to withdraw the enemy's attention from the army. By three o'clock on the morning of the 4th, the batteries were all ready. The artillery consisted of 26 pieces. In four hours the enemy's fire was nearly extinguished. At 10 o'clock a terrible explosion took place which blew into the air a part of the fortress. The powder magazine had been fired by order of the dey. The report was heard 60 miles at sea. As the city could now be bombarded from the heights as well as from the fleet, the dey saw that it was in vain to continue the struggle. After a good deal of negotiation, a capitulation was accepted. The dey was allowed his liberty, and the possession of all his personal effects. He might retire with his family and property to any place he chose, out of Africa. The same engagement was made in regard to all the Turkish militia. The personal rights and religion of the Algerines were to be respected. By two o'clock on the afternoon of the 5th, the French flag waved from all the towers of the city, and from the palace of the dey. All the treasures of the regency and 1,500 pieces of cannon were the fruits of the expedition. The whole booty obtained in Algiers was worth about 60,000,000 francs, or £2,500,000. The expenses of the army and navy amounted to about this sum.

It seems probable that the French intend to colonize in Africa. Courts of justice have been organized at Algiers, and an experimental farm commenced. Every exertion is made to increase the confidence of the natives in the French government. A bey, who reigned near the foot of Mount Atlas, has been deposed and sent to France, and another substituted. A French colony would become a nucleus of civilization for the whole of that barbarous but celebrated region.

For a long time, the government of Charles X. had been growing unpopular in France. The Chamber of Deputies, showing many signs of disaffection, had been dissolved, and a new election ordered. But the result was the return of a new Chamber still more charged with the elements of opposition. The ministry were able, for a time, to occupy the attention of the people with the brilliant expedition to Algiers. But the crisis now approached. The ministers told their sovereign that his only choice lay between an act of unconstitutional vigor and the scaffold. The revolutionary spirit must be put down at all hazards. At 11 o'clock at night, on Sunday the 26th of July, M. Sauvo, the editor of the *Moniteur*, received an order to meet two of the ministers. One of them delivered to him for publication, the ordinances of the ministers. On reading them he exclaimed, "I have witnessed all the days of the revolution; and I withdraw in deep terror to publish these decrees." The nature of them fully warranted these alarms. The Chamber of Deputies, which had been convoked to meet on the 4th of August, was dissolved. This was in fact an attack on the rights of the electors, declaring that the electoral colleges had been misled and deceived. A new ordinance reduced the number of deputies from 430 to 258.

The popular colleges of electors were deprived of their rights, and the constituent body of the whole of France was reduced to about 20,000 wealthy proprietors. The mode of election by ballot was also virtually annulled. To complete the work, another ordinance re-established the censorship of the press, and deprived the proprietors of newspapers of the right of publishing them without previous license. Thus in respect to literary productions, France was placed in the same state as Turkey. On Monday morning, the first feeling excited on reading the publication was astonishment and indignation. There were various meetings of the friends of liberty at which nothing was determined beyond general protestation against the illegality of the ordinances. It was late on Monday before the news of the publication was generally known. Despatches were however sent by the friends of liberty to some of the deputies—among the rest to Lafayette and M. Lafitte. Mobs began to collect in the Palais Royal, and the hotels of the ministers suffered some damage. Charles was out on a hunting expedition. By the morning of Tuesday the 27th, the news of the ordinances was generally spread, and angry crowds began to collect. Scarcely any but the *official* journal appeared. No one could be published without authority. The printers and compositors being told that their "occupation was gone," were turned into the streets. Forty-four editors of daily papers issued a protest against the ordinances on Tuesday morning, in which they say, "the government has lost to-day that legal character which commands obedience. We shall resist it, therefore, in all which relates to us." This paper was extensively circulated, and gave a definite direction to the efforts of the people. Two of the papers persisted in their publication in defiance of the ordinance. The doors of one of the offices were broken open, the types were scattered, and the presses destroyed. Immense crowds of the working classes began to assemble around the public places. The hotels of some of the ministers were attacked. At half past four in the afternoon, the military under Marshal Marmont were in motion. The whole force which was called out during this week was about 12,000 men, of whom 3,800 were Swiss guards. As the cavalry passed, a shower of stones were thrown on them by the populace. In one case the Swiss guards fired repeated volleys on the people, by which a great number were wounded, and one woman killed. The operations of the day terminated by the destruction of all the lamps of the town. This was a night of fearful preparation. "The fauxbourgs of the French capital decided the problem of a revolution which overthrew the dynasty of the Bourbons, and shook many of the thrones of Europe."

On Wednesday morning all was activity. The gunners' shops had been broken open, and their contents distributed among the populace. The shops were partially opened in the morning, but they were soon shut, and an end was put to all business except that of arms.

In the morning an ordinance was issued by the ministers, declaring Paris to be in a state of siege. Through a considerable part of the day the troops of Marmont were engaged with the citizens. At the *Hôtel de Ville* there was a most destructive scene of warfare. From every window and from the tops of the houses a deadly fire was kept up, and the battle raged for five or six hours with unintermitted fury, till the troops, through the failure of ammunition, were compelled to retire. At this place from one hundred and fifty to two hundred of the troops were killed or wounded. In other parts of the city there had been much skirmishing. Notwithstanding the signal failure of the troops during this day, yet the infatuated ministers determined to persevere. Wednesday night was a period of busy counsels and active preparations. The principal streets were barricaded. The trees were cut down, and converted into ramparts of defence. The streets next day had all the stillness of midnight. Additional bodies of citizens joined their brethren, particularly the young men of the Polytechnic and other schools. Reinforcements of 1700 or 1800 men had joined the king's troops. The morning dawned. The troops were pressed upon by an armed and enraged populace. Near the Palais Royal the fire was heavy and the carnage great.

About 11 o'clock the king consented to change his counsels, and to withdraw his ordinances. Some of the troops of the line went over to the people. Before

3 o'clock in the afternoon of Thursday, July 29, Paris was completely evacuated of the royal troops. Three days in Paris had done the work of campaigns, and for the whole of France. The moderation of the Parisians, after the victory, was admirable. Property was everywhere respected. Paris was never more free from private disorders than on the last day of this warfare. The citizens returned to their work as though nothing had happened. The number of deaths amounted to about 700, and the whole number of killed and wounded to 3,000, including soldiers as well as citizens.

On Thursday afternoon, a considerable number of the deputies held a meeting at M. Lafitte's, and nominated a provisional government, consisting of three members,—the Duke de Choiseul, Gen. Lafayette, and Gen. Gerard. Gen. Lafayette took the command of the National Guard, repaired to the Hotel de Ville, and issued animated proclamations. Towards evening a deputation arrived from St. Cloud, proposing to form a liberal ministry, but it came too late. Charles X. had ceased to reign. The deputies met on Friday morning in their own chamber, and a considerable number of peers convened in their hall. In the *Moniteur* appeared the nomination of a municipal commission. The first step taken by the deputies, now 89 in number, was to invite the Duke of Orleans to undertake the executive power, with the title of Lieutenant General. Public opinion had long pointed him out as the heir presumptive of a revolutionary throne. He had always had a reputation for patriotism and liberal principles. On the three days of the war in Paris he had remained at his country seat at Neuilly. After repeated and strong entreaty he came into Paris on Friday evening. On Saturday morning he issued his proclamation announcing his acceptance of the office of Lieutenant General.

On the 16th of July, the funeral ceremonies of George IV. of England took place. He died on the 26th of June. His death had been so long expected, that it produced but little sensation. He was born August 11, 1762. In 1811, on account of the severe malady with which his father was visited, he was created Prince Regent. In 1820, on the death of his father he exchanged the title of Prince Regent for that of king.

16. Died at Peacham, Vt., Mr. William Chamberlain, Professor of Languages in Dartmouth College, aged 33. Mr. Chamberlain was a man of uncommon powers of mind, and died deeply lamented.

24. The British Parliament was dissolved by the king in person.

25. Died in Boston, Isaac Parker, LL. D., Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts; aged 62. He had just commenced the celebrated trials at Salem, when he was attacked by an apoplectic fit, which terminated his valuable life. He succeeded Judge Sewall.

26. Very heavy rains in the northern part of Vermont, and the northeastern part of New York. The rivers were suddenly raised to a great height, and the loss of property was severe, supposed to amount to \$1,000,000; 14 persons, who resided on Otter Creek, perished.

AUGUST.

1. At four o'clock in the morning of August 1st, Charles X. left St. Cloud with a large retinue. The number of troops was about 15,000. They halted at Rambouillet, 30 miles west of Paris.

2. Commissioners were sent to Rambouillet to treat with the king. After some negotiation he consented to abdicate his crown. He named as his successor his grandson, the Duke of Bourdeaux. The commissioners agreed to give him 4,000,000 of francs, 1,000,000 of which were immediately paid.

2. Rev. Messrs. William Hervey, Hollis Reed, and William Ramsey, with their wives, embarked on board the *Corvo*, at Boston, as missionaries to Bombay. Also, Rev. John T. Jones, to join the American Baptist mission in Birmah.

3. Charles X. having received an accession to his forces of 15,000 men, refused to comply with the terms which he had dictated. In consequence it was determined at Paris to compel him to come to terms. A large force of the National Guard, and of the citizens, proceeded to Rambouillet. The king took the

alarm, and made an unconditional abdication. The Duke of Orleans opened the session of the Chamber of Deputies. An immense crowd listened to his speech.

7. A violent hurricane in Jamaica, W. I., by which several towns and villages were destroyed, several lives lost, and much damage done to the shipping.

7. The Chamber of Deputies declared the deposition of the Bourbons, and the vacancy of the throne, and called to the sovereignty the Duke of Orleans, by the title of Louis Philip I., King of the French. The charter underwent material alterations. The provision which made the Catholic the religion of the state is abolished. The state is entirely divorced from the church. The censorship can never be again imposed on the press. The Peerages granted by Charles X. were annulled. The vote on proposing the Duke of Orleans as sovereign, was 229 in favor, and 33 against. The full complement of the Chamber amounted to 430. The Royal Duke immediately accepted all the conditions of the arrangement. Some disturbances happened on the 6th and 7th, occasioned by the dissatisfaction of those who wished for a republic.

9. The ceremony of taking the oath to the charter, as modified, was observed in the hall of the Chamber of Deputies in the presence of an immense concourse of spectators.

9. A treaty of peace was concluded between France and Tunis, by which the commerce of the latter is opened to all nations. A similar treaty was just before concluded at Tripoli.

12. The Paris Moniteur contained an ordinance nominating the following list of ministers:—M. Dupont, Keeper of the Seals; Gerard, Minister of War; Duke de Broglie, Minister of Public Instruction; M. Guizot, Minister of the Interior; Baron Louis, of Finance; Molé, of Foreign Affairs; Sebastiani, of Marine. Four members of the Cabinet were added who had no ministerial department,—Lafitte, Perrier, Dupin, and Bignon.

14. Died at Washington, Gen. Philip Stuart, an officer of the revolution.

15. The Prince de Polignac was apprehended, at Granville, in Normandy, as he was about to pass to Jersey. Three others of the late ministers, Peyronnet, Chantelauze, and Ranville, were arrested at Tours. Haussez and Cappellet had escaped to England, and Montbel to Switzerland. Those who were taken, were transferred by order of the deputies to the castle of Vincennes.

17. Violent storm along the coast of the southern and middle States.

18. Charles X. landed in England, with the royal family.

19. The American Institute of Instruction was organized in Boston. The meeting was composed of gentlemen from ten States. The last three days of the meetings were occupied in hearing lectures from various members. Rev. Dr. Wayland, President of Brown University, was chosen President of the Institute.

23. Louis Philip issued an ordinance restoring certain political rights to those who were banished from France in 1816, and permitting their return.

25. An insurrection commenced at Brussels, one of the capitals of the Netherlands. The Belgians of all classes had been, for a long time, dissatisfied with the government. The proceedings in Paris hastened on the revolution. An immense multitude assembled, and committed several acts of violence.

26. Early in the morning a contest between the citizens and the troops commenced, and soon became bloody. At length the troops, to the number of about 5,000, left the city, and the tri-colored flag was soon floating on the Hotel de Ville. The number of the killed amounted to 14. Serious disturbances also happened at Antwerp, Louvain, and Bruges.

27. Died at St. Leu, France, Prince Bourbon de Condé, aged 75.

27. A revolution in opposition to the government of Colombia, South America, at Bogotá. Battle between the partizans of the government and its opposers, in which the latter, commanded by Col. Pinces, were victorious.

SEPTEMBER.

4. Died at Lynn, Mass., Donald M'Donald, aged 108; born in Scotland in 1722. He was with Wolfe, at Quebec.

4. The journeymen printers in Paris, formed a combination to compel the publishers of the journals to destroy their machines, and to return to the old mode of printing by hand presses.

6. Insurrection at Brunswick; the Duke, Charles Frederick, soon after fled to England, and was succeeded by his brother William.

13. An extraordinary session of the States General of the Netherlands, opened at the Hague for the purpose of reconciling the Belgians.

15. The Liverpool and Manchester rail road was opened. The Rt. Hon. William Huskisson, member of Parliament from Liverpool, and one of his Majesty's ministers, was killed, by the passing over him of the Rocket engine. The rail road was commenced in 1826, and was completed at an expense of nearly £800,000. The distance is 34 miles. Mr. Stephenson, the proprietor of the Rocket engine, passed the whole distance at the rate of about one mile a minute, for which he received a reward of 1,000 guineas.

16. Great fire at Gloucester, Mass. Loss estimated at \$100,000.

17. The celebration of the second centennial anniversary of the settlement of Boston, took place. Josiah Quincy, LL. D., President of Harvard University, delivered an oration.

20. Died at Auburn, N. Y., Rt. Rev. John Henry Hobart, D. D., Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of New York, in the 55th year of his age. He was a graduate of the College of New Jersey, elected Bishop in 1811, and was the next in rank to the venerable Bishop White. He was a man of vigorous intellect, and great decision of character. He died calmly.

20. Public meeting at Columbia, S. C., on the subject of "State Rights."

23. The royal troops, to the number of about 18,000, entered Brussels, under the command of Prince Frederick.

27. The conflict between the troops and the citizens, in Brussels, which had lasted four days, terminated. Not a soldier was to be seen. About 1,000 of the inhabitants perished—besides 1,400 wounded. Of the Dutch troops, 133 were killed, and 596 were wounded. The Dutch were also driven from Bruges, Ostend, Ath, Louvain, and other places.

27. Polignac accused of high treason, by the French Chamber of Deputies, by a vote of 244 to 47.

OCTOBER.

1. Rev. Messrs. J. J. Robertson, and J. H. Hill, Episcopal missionaries, embarked at Boston for Greece.

4. The independence of Belgium declared by the Central Committee at Brussels. "The province of Belgium, violently separated from Holland, shall constitute an *independent State*."

6. The twenty-first annual meeting of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions was held in Boston, and continued by adjournment, till the 9th. Hon. John Cotton Smith presided, and in his absence, Hon. Stephen Van Rensselaer; 28 members were present. Rev. Thomas De Witt, D. D., of New York, preached the annual sermon, in the Park Street church, on the 6th, from Matt. ix. 37, 38. A public meeting was held in the evening of the same day, at which a part of the Annual Report was read, and Addresses were made by Drs. Allen, Bates, and Miller. The receipts of the Board, for the year, amounted to about \$75,000, and the expenditures to \$84,000. A long and very able discussion took place on the Indian question, or the expediency of preparing a memorial to Congress, expressing the views of the Board on the subject. A memorial was voted. The next annual meeting was appointed in New Haven, Conn., on the first Wednesday in October, 1831.

14. Died at Shawneetown, Illinois, Hon. John McLean, senator of the United States from that State.

20. A convention of the friends of education was held in New York city, by invitation of the New York University. About 100 gentlemen were present. Rev. Joshua Bates, D. D., President of Middlebury College, Vt., was appointed President, John Delafield, Esq. Secretary, and Rev. William C. Woodbridge Assistant Secretary. About 20 essays and communications were received, and a great variety of important topics were discussed.

NOVEMBER.

7. One of the British East India government papers, the Bengal Herald, published a regulation, declaring the practice of Suttee, or of burning or burying alive the widows of Hindoos, illegal, and punishable by the criminal courts. It is a practice nowhere enjoined by the religion of the Hindoos as an imperative duty.

16. The British Ministry resigned. On the day before, a debate took place in the House of Commons, on the appointment of a select committee with respect to the Civil List. On the question, 264 voted with the ministers, and 233 in opposition. In the morning, the Ministry announced their resignations. The downfall of the Wellington Ministry is attributed to a variety of causes. The repeal of the Test and Corporation acts, and the Catholic Relief bill, especially the latter, awakened a conscientious opposition to the ministry from a great majority of what is called the religious world. William the Fourth, a man of liberal principles, came to the throne. The new election of members of Parliament had weakened the ministry. In the speech from the throne, at the opening of Parliament, the ministers were peculiarly unfortunate. The declaration of interference in the Belgic war, and the omission of any mention of Parliamentary reform, were very offensive. The assertion of the Duke of Wellington of his entire opposition to reform, widened the difficulty. Other unfavorable circumstances were, the nomination of Dr. Philpott to a bishopric, the sudden postponement of the King's visit to the city, and the extensive burning of property in Kent, and elsewhere.

The following are the prominent members of the new ministry. Earl Grey, first Lord of the Treasury; Marquis of Lansdown, President of the Council; Mr. Brougham, Lord Chancellor; Lord Althorpe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and leader of the ministry in the Commons; Lord Palmerston, Foreign Affairs; Lord Durham, Privy Seal; Lord Goderich, Colonies; Mr. Denman, Attorney General, &c.

17. Previous to this date, 2,089 petitions were presented to Parliament for the entire and early abolition of West Indian slavery. A great multitude of others have since been presented.

29. The revolution commenced in Poland. It began in the military school of ensigns. The young men to the number of 500 or 600 took up arms, and spread themselves through the town of Warsaw, calling the citizens to arms. The arsenal was taken about 10 o'clock in the evening. Several regiments of infantry soon joined the standard of revolt, and the Grand Duke, Constantine, when on the point of being surrounded in his palace, effected his retreat upon Praga. Forty-one Colonels and Majors were killed in endeavoring to rally the troops. Gen. Klopiecki took command of the Polish troops. A corps of National Guards was organized, and a provisional government established.

The population and territory of Poland, as divided between the three powers, at the Congress of Vienna, are as follows. Prussia, 29,000 square miles, 1,800,000 population; Austria, 30,000 square miles, and 3,500,000 population; Russia, 178,000 square miles, and 6,900,000 population; the kingdom of Poland, 47,000 square miles, and 2,800,000 population. Total, 470,000 square miles, and 15,000,000 population. The *kingdom of Poland*, as constituted at the Congress of Vienna, is the seat of the present revolution. It has now a population of 4,000,000. Though subject to Russia, it was governed in many respects, as

a separate monarchy. The majority of the inhabitants are Catholics. The Protestants of different sects are numerous. One seventh of the population are supposed to be Jews. The oppression which the Russians practised was severe. The Poles were imprisoned within their own frontiers, and kept for the gloomy pleasure of Russia. No man, in any station of life, was permitted to marry or to dispose of his own inheritance without license from the government. The revolution is now extending into other parts of Poland.

DECEMBER.

4. Died at Glastenbury, Ct., Rev. Samuel Austin, D. D., aged 70, formerly of Worcester, Mass., and afterwards President of the University of Vermont, at Burlington. He graduated at Yale College in 1783. As a theological writer he attained considerable distinction.

4. Died at his residence in Amelia county, Va., Hon. William B. Giles, late Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia, and for many years a prominent member of Congress.

6. The second session of the 21st Congress of the United States commenced. The message of the President is a long and elaborate document. He advises that measures be taken as speedily as possible to extinguish the titles of the Indian lands, within the chartered limits of the States, and also to effect the speedy removal of the southwestern tribes to the territories west of the Mississippi. The President asserts what is utterly incapable of proof, that the individual States possess entire sovereignty over the persons and property of the Indians residing within their limits. The President suggests the inexpediency of re-chartering the Bank of the United States. He also proposes some alterations in the Constitution of the United States, so that in no case an election of President shall devolve upon the House of Representatives, and also providing that the President shall be ineligible to office, after serving one term.

The receipts of the Treasury for the year, were \$24,161,018; and the expenditures, exclusive of payments on account of the public debts, \$13,742,311; the payments on account of the public debt were \$11,354,690, and the balance in the treasury, Jan. 1, 1831, \$4,819,781.

10. Died in Bucks County, Pa. Rev. James P. Wilson, D. D. for many years pastor of the first Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia. Dr. Wilson's reputation for theological and general knowledge, his talents as displayed originally at the bar, and afterwards in the pulpit, his personal character and usefulness, long rendered him one of the most eminent clergymen in this country.

17. The Liberator Bolivar, expired at one o'clock, P. M. at San Pedro, about a mile from Santa Martha, in a calm, collected manner, confessing, and receiving the sacrament at the same time. He made a will in which he displayed much generosity. He died poor. His remains were interred at Caraccas. He was born July 24, 1783, at Caraccas. He spent some time in his youthful days in Europe, completing his education at Madrid. He was one of the chief promoters of the revolution of April 19, 1810. By a series of splendid actions he freed his country from the Spanish yoke, and was named dictator, Jan. 2, 1814. The present constitution of Colombia was adopted Aug. 30, 1821, and Bolivar was elected first constitutional President. In 1825, a portion of Buenos Ayres detached itself from the government, formed a new republic, and named it *Bolivia*. During the last years of his life, and particularly in consequence of his *Bolivian code*, he is supposed to have cherished designs unfavorable to the liberties of his country. His powers of mind were of the highest order, and his general character of an ardent, lofty cast.

21. The trial of the French ministers for high treason closed. It had lasted one week. So strong was the excitement against these unhappy men, that nothing but a strong armed guard could have saved them from the popular fury. At one time there were from 70,000 to 80,000 men under arms. The ministers were ably defended, and the whole trial was marked with great moderation and decorum. The punishment was imprisonment for life on all the prisoners, ac-

accompanied with the additional penalty of civil death on Polignac. They are confined in the castle of Vincennes.

24. A resolution was passed by the Chamber of Deputies, declaring the office held by Gen. Lafayette, as commander in chief of the National Guards, unnecessary. The same day he resigned his commission into the hands of the King. Philip treated him with great respect. Count Lobau was named in his stead.

28. Rev. Messrs. Dwight Baldwin, Reuben Tinker, Sheldon Dibble, and Mr. Andrew Johnstone, with their wives, embarked at New Bedford, Mass., to reinforce the American Mission at the Sandwich Islands.

30. Died at Hartford, Conn. Miss Alice Cogswell, aged 25, daughter of the late Mason F. Cogswell, M. D. She was deprived of hearing and speech, by the spotted fever, when between two and three years of age. The interest which was awakened in her case, led to the establishment of the American Asylum for the deaf and dumb.

JANUARY, 1831.

19. The annual meeting of the American Colonization Society was held in the Hall of the House of Representatives at Washington. Gen. Mercer of Virginia took the chair. Addresses were made by Mr. Elliott Cresson, Mr. Gerrit Smith, Rev. C. Colton, Hon. Philip Doddridge, Hon. Isaac C. Bates, Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, and other gentlemen. The Society has been unusually prospered during the last year. The income exceeded that of any preceding year by more than six thousand dollars. The agriculture of the colony is fast improving, and the commerce increasing. The slave trade is still carried on with undiminished cupidity and cruelty. At the Gallinas 900 slaves were shipped in three weeks.

The plans of this Society are regarded with increasing favor in most parts of the United States. In the State of Kentucky, great numbers of slaves are ready to be delivered up, were the Society prepared to receive them. A committee of Congress have recommended an appropriation from the National Treasury, for transporting free persons of color to the colony, provided the expenditure does not exceed annually the sum of \$50,000. \$25 will transport one emigrant.

19. A motion was made in the House of Representatives of the United States, to repeal that part of the Judiciary Act, extending the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the United States over final decisions in State Courts, which impugn the validity of any laws or treaties of the United States. It was rejected by a most decided vote, before it had passed to its second reading; 50 voted in favor of the motion, 137 in opposition.

21. The Senate of the United States acquitted James H. Peck, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of Missouri, from various charges of mal-administration, which had been preferred against him. The vote was 22 against impeachment, 21 in favor. Two thirds of the Senate, by the Constitution, are required to sustain an impeachment.

FEBRUARY.

During this, and several succeeding months, an unusual interest was exhibited on the subject of religion, in all parts of the United States. Thousands, who had before lived in a great measure heedless of their duty, and of their immortal destiny, were awakened to the subject of personal salvation.

It is estimated, on credible evidence, that within five months, from February 1st, a special religious interest was felt, in scarcely less than 1,500 towns in the United States, and that more than 50,000 individuals professed to have become partakers of the blessings of salvation through Jesus Christ. It is a most important fact that from 300 to 400 of this number are members of the colleges of the United States. Many others are eminent in knowledge and weight of character, and as far removed from the influence of mere enthusiasm as any men in the community. The principal cities have been signally favored. All the important Christian denominations in the country, have vigorously and kindly co-

operated in efforts to extend the benefits of real religion. As a general thing, those who have professed to have partaken in this special divine influence, have not been received as members of the churches, till after a sufficient period for self-examination and prayer. Very few extravagances or improprieties have been witnessed. The substantial fruits of repentance have been abundant. Instances of reparation for previous injuries inflicted, and restitution for plundered property, have been numerous. In many towns there have been protracted meetings, generally of four consecutive days, in which the gospel has been faithfully and plainly preached. The services on these occasions have differed very little from those which are common on the Sabbath.

3. By a vote of the Overseers of Harvard College, 34 to 12, the Theological School at Cambridge was made a part of the University. The new statutes provide for four Professorships, in the Theological Faculty; one of the Professors to act as Dean. The President of the University is to be the official head of this Faculty. One of the Professors is at the same time Professor of Divinity in the College.

12. There was an annular eclipse of the sun, visible in many parts of the United States. Robert Treat Paine, Esq., who observed the eclipse near the extremity of Cape Cod, in his report, says, "that Venus was distinctly visible for more than an hour, and Jupiter, for a less time; fowls were observed returning to their roosts, and cattle to their stalls; the color of the sky became of an indigo blue; the thermometer in the shade fell from 27 to 23; a thermometer in the sun from 71 to 29; the duration of the ring was 1 min. 27 sec."

16. An interesting meeting was held in Washington, in favor of Sunday schools. Hon. Felix Grundy, Senator from Tennessee, took the chair. The following members of Congress addressed the meeting; Messrs. Webster, Whittelsey, Crane, Coleman, Haynes, Frelinghuysen, and Wickliffe. The meeting was conducted with great unanimity, by distinguished men of every political party.

16. Died at Edinburgh, Scotland, Rev. Andrew Thomson, D. D.; unquestionably the most energetic, intrepid, indefatigable minister of the Scottish National Church. His death produced a deep sensation throughout Scotland. The immediate cause was probably an ossification of the heart. His age was 53.

21. Died at Bristol, England, the celebrated, and truly reverend Robert Hall; aged 66. He was the son of the Rev. Robert Hall, of Arnsby, and was born May 22, 1764. He resided four years at King's College, Aberdeen. He was probably the most distinguished Christian minister of his age. A complete collection of his works, with a Memoir of his Life, is preparing by Olinthus Gregory, LL. D.

MARCH.

1. Lord John Russell brought forward his celebrated motion for parliamentary reform in the British House of Commons. It totally disfranchises 60 boroughs, and confers their privileges upon large towns and counties, and extends the right of suffrage to 500,000 persons who do not now possess it.

18. The opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States, was given by Judge Marshall, on the Indian question. The Indians prayed for an injunction from the Court, to stay the proceedings of Georgia, relative to the Cherokee lands. The injunction was denied by the Court, on the ground that the Indians are not *foreign* nations. Judges Thompson and Story dissented from the decision.

APRIL.

1. The first of a series of splendid victories was gained by the Poles over the Russians. In two days the Russians lost 12,000 men, and more than 20 pieces of cannon.

9. A new victory was obtained by the main body of the Polish army under SKRZYNECKI, among the fruits of which were several cannon, 3,000 or 4,000 prisoners, including nearly 300 Russian officers.

5. Died at Seneca Falls, N. Y., Josiah Bissell, Jr. Esq., of Rochester, N. Y., aged 40; an able, active, and most efficient friend of the various benevolent objects of the day.

14. By letters from Rio Janeiro, it seems that the two Landers had arrived in that city on their way to England from Africa, having succeeded in ascertaining the true source of the Niger, and in discovering the long sought manuscripts of Mungo Park.

14. The ministers were defeated in the Reform bill in the House of Commons. For the ministers, 291, against them, 299. Soon after, the ministers tendered their resignations, which were not accepted.

24. The King, with a boldness and decision which have gained for him unbounded popularity, proceeded in person to dissolve the Parliament.

MAY.

4. Annual meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society. The number of copies of the Scriptures circulated last year, was 343,849, being an increase of 35,500 over those of the preceding year; the number of copies circulated since the commencement of operations, is 7,424,727. Funds received last year, £95,424 2s. 3d. being an increase of £10,441, over those of the preceding year. Total, since the Society was formed, £1,779,972 2s. 3d. 41,000 copies of the Scriptures were sent last year to France.

6. Annual meeting of the London Religious Tract Society. New publications, 233; publications circulated during the year, 11,090,254, being an increase of 520,322 over those of the preceding year. Receipts, £27,060 14s. 2d.

10. Died at Charleston, S. C., Jeremiah Evarts, Esq., of Boston, the Friend of the Indians, and Corresponding Secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, aged 50. He graduated at Yale College in 1802. For the last 20 years of his life, his great and various talents had been constantly devoted to the promotion of the temporal and eternal happiness of his fellow men.

11. Anniversary of the American Home Missionary Society, at New York. Employed 463 missionaries; 3,491 individuals have been added to the churches where these missionaries have labored; 20,000 Sabbath school scholars.

11. Annual meeting of the American Tract Society. Receipts \$42,922. Publications, 5,383,500. Number of pages, 61,764,000. Whole number of pages since the formation of the Society, 227,923,000.

12. Annual meeting of the American Bible Society. 757 auxiliaries. Receipts, \$125,316 79. 270,000 copies of the Bible and Testament have been printed. 41,618 increase over those of the preceding year. Every family in 13 States and Territories have been supplied with the Bible. About two thirds of eight other States have been supplied.

18. Meeting of American Temperance Society, at Boston. 3,000 Temperance Societies; 18 of them State Societies; 1,000 distilleries been stopped; 3,000 merchants given up the traffic; 300,000 members of Temperance Societies; 300,000 who are not members, abstain from the use of ardent spirits.

23. Meeting of the American Education Society, at Boston. Receipts, \$37,086; \$11,000 more than was received last year; 157 new applicants; whole number assisted, 604; whole number since the Society was organized, 1,204. Beneficiaries earned during the year \$11,460.

24. American Sunday School Union at Philadelphia. Receipts, \$77,454 86; schools, 7,244; teachers, 64,315; pupils, 451,075. About \$24,000 have been contributed for Sabbath schools in the Valley of the Mississippi.

29. Town of Fayetteville, N. C., laid in ashes. The town may almost be said to be *annihilated*. Loss, \$1,500,000. Number of inhabitants, 3,500.

JUNE.

Elections in Great Britain proceeding triumphantly for the friends of Reform. Nearly 150 majority returned in favor of the measure.

QUARTERLY LIST

OF

ORDINATIONS AND INSTALLATIONS.

GILMAN BACHELLER, ord. pastor, Cong. Machias, Maine, May 15.
 WILLIAM FARMER, ord. pastor, Universalist, Belgrade, Me. May 18.
 OREN SIKES, ord. pastor, Cong. Union, Me. June 8.

JOSEPH LANE, inst. pastor, Cong. Meredith, New Hampshire, April 20.
 JAIRUS E. STRONG, ord. pastor, Cong. Guilford, N. H. April 26.
 EATON MASON, ord. pastor, Bap. Springfield, N. H. April 28.
 BENJAMIN P. STONE, ord. pastor, Cong. Franklin, N. H. May 15.
 JOHN S. EMERSON, ord. miss. Cong. Meredith, N. H.

ISAAC WESTCOTT, ord. pastor, Bap. Whiting, Vermont, May 3.
 ELIJAH W. PLUMB, ord. pastor, Cong. Pawlet, Vt. May 18.
 SAMUEL KINGSBURY, inst. pastor, Cong. Jamaica, Vt. May 19.
 PROSPER POWELL, ord. evang. Bap. Richland, Vt. June 2.

GEORGE W. DOANE, instituted rector, Epis. Boston, Massachusetts, April 19.
 BANCROFT FOWLER, inst. pastor, Cong. Northfield, Mass. April 20.
 ARTHUR GRANGER, ord. pastor, Cong. Medfield, Mass. April 20.
 ARTEMAS BULLARD, ord. evang. Cong. Andover, Mass. April 20.
 ANSON DYER, ord. evang. Cong. West Hawley, Mass. April 21.
 BELA WILCOX, inst. pastor, Bap. Marblehead, Mass. May 3.
 TIMOTHY R. CRESSY, ord. pastor, Bap. Hingham, Mass. May 5.
 FRANCIS NORWOOD, inst. pastor, Cong. Wilmington, Mass. May 18.
 ABRAHAM CROSS, inst. pastor, Cong. Haverhill, Mass. May 18.
 BARUCH B. BECKWITH, ord. miss. Cong. Athol, Mass. June 1.
 SHERMAN HALL, ord. miss. Cong. Woburn, Mass. June 7.
 WILLIAM T. BOUTWELL, ord. miss. Cong. Woburn, Mass. June 7.
 JOSIAH W. POWERS, inst. pastor, Cong. Kingston, Mass. June 15.

CHARLES G. SELLECK, ord. pastor, Cong. Ridgefield, Connecticut, May 23.
 GEORGE J. TILLOTSON, ord. pastor, Cong. Brooklyn, Ct. May 25.
 JAMES H. LINDSLEY, ord. evang. Bap. New Haven, Ct. June 9.
 WILLIAM M. CORNELL, inst. pastor, Cong. Woodstock, Ct. June 15.
 AMBROSE EDSON, inst. pastor, Cong. Berlin, Ct. June 15.
 FOSTER THAYER, ord. pastor, Cong. North Woodstock, Ct. June 29.
 HENRY ROBINSON, inst. pastor, Cong. Suffield, Ct.

WILLIAM POLLARD, ord. miss. Bap. New York, N. Y. April 21.
 THOMAS BARRASS, ord. miss. Bap. New York, N. Y. April 21.
 SAMUEL R. CLARK, ord. evang. Pitcher, N. Y. May 11.
 GEORGE BRIDGMAN, ord. deacon, Epis. New York, N. Y. May 22.
 STEPHEN OSTRANDER, inst. pastor, Bloomingrove, Rensselaer Co. N. Y. May 26.
 SOLOMON STEPHENS, inst. pastor, Cong. Danby, N. Y. June 21.
 HENRY HUNTER, inst. pastor, Pres. New York, N. Y. June 29.
 EBENEZER MASON, inst. pastor, Pres. New York, N. Y. July 5.
 HENRY VOGELL, ord. pastor, Bap. Vernon, N. Y.
 R. MONTGOMERY DAVIS, ord. evang. Cong. Parma, N. Y.
 EDWIN BRONSON, ord. evang. Cong. Parma, N. Y.
 ROBERT H. CONKLIN, ord. evang. Cong. Parma, N. Y.

PETER KANOUSE, inst. pastor, Pres. Wantage, New Jersey, June 9.
 WILLIAM R. BOGARDUS, inst. pastor, Ref. Dutch, Aquacknock, N. J. June 22.

SAMUEL R. BERTRON, ord. evang. Pres. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

JAMES C. HOW, inst. pastor, Cong. St. George, Delaware, April 27.

WILLIAM N. HAWKES, ord. deacon, Epis. Norfolk, Virginia, March 20.
 LEONIDAS POLK, ord. priest, Epis. Norfolk, Va. May 22.
 ZACHARIAH MEAD, ord. priest, Epis. Norfolk, Va. May 22.
 F. W. TAYLOR, ord. deacon, Epis. Norfolk, Va. May 22.
 CHARLES W. TALIAFERRO, ord. deacon, Epis. Norfolk, Va. May 22.

JOHN B. VAN DYCK, inst. pastor, Pres. Charleston, South Carolina, April 27.

ABRAHAM HAGAMAN, inst. pastor, Pres. Pine Ridge, Mississippi, April 17.

SILAS H. HAZARD, inst. pastor, Pres. Friendship, Louisiana, May 12.

Whole number in the above list, 56.
 Whole number of Beneficiaries, 12.

SUMMARY.

Ordinations	35	STATES.	
Installations	20	Maine	3
Institutions	1	New Hampshire	5
		Vermont	4
		Massachusetts	13
		Connecticut	7
Pastors	34	New York	12
Evangelists	9	New Jersey	2
Missionaries	6	Pennsylvania	1
Priests	2	Delaware	1
Deacons	4	Virginia	5
Rectors	1	South Carolina	1
		Mississippi	1
		Louisiana	1

OFFICES.

Pastors	34	New York	12
Evangelists	9	New Jersey	2
Missionaries	6	Pennsylvania	1
Priests	2	Delaware	1
Deacons	4	Virginia	5
Rectors	1	South Carolina	1
		Mississippi	1
		Louisiana	1

DENOMINATIONS.

Congregational	29	DATES.	
Presbyterian	7	1831. March	1
Baptist	9	April	13
Episcopal	7	May	20
Universalist	1	June	14
Ref. Dutch	1	July	1
Not specified	2	Not specified	7

QUARTERLY LIST

OF

DEATHS

of Clergymen and Students in Theology.

JAMES N. SEAMAN, Bap. Hampden, Maine.
 ICHABOD PLAISTED, Cong. et. 35, Gardiner, Me.

DANIEL CHAPLIN, et. 88, Cong. Groton, Massachusetts.
 DAVID LANG, et. 79, Bap. Colerain, Mass. May 13.
 JOHN E. WESTON, Bap. Cambridge, (drowned,) Mass. July 2.

BELA KELLOGG, Cong. et. 51, Avon, Connecticut, April 30.
 CLAUDIUS HERRICK, Cong. et. 56, New Haven, Ct.

LUTHER BOOTH, Meth. Shandahen, N. York, May 28.
 NATHANIEL DWIGHT, et. 63, Cong. Oswego, N. Y. June 11.

WILLIAM HODGSON, et. 56, Meth. Doylestown, Pennsylvania, April 2.

NICHOLAS A. WILSON, Pres. et. 28, Philadelphia, Pa. June 18.

LEMUEL GREEN, et. 80, Meth. Philadelphia, Pa.

JOHN PRICE, et. 76, Talbot county, Maryland.

CHARLES A. G. STORKE, et. 67, Rowan, North Carolina, March 27.

ALEXANDER AIKMAN, Pres. et. 28, Natchez, Mississippi.

SUMMARY.

AGES.		STATES.	
From 20 to 30	2	Maine	2
30 40	1	Massachusetts	3
50 60	3	Connecticut	2
60 70	2	New York	2
70 80	3	Pennsylvania	3
80 90	1	Maryland	1
Not specified	3	North Carolina	1
		Mississippi	1

Total	15
Sum of all the ages specified	707
Average age	59

DENOMINATIONS.

Congregational	5	DATES.	
Presbyterian	2	1831. March	1
Baptist	3	April	2
Methodist	3	May	2
Not specified	2	June	2
		July	1
		Not specified	7

JOURNAL

OF

THE AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

AUGUST, 1831.

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

THE Society held its Fifteenth Anniversary in Boston, on Monday, the twenty-third day of May, in Park Street church. The officers chosen were the same as last year, excepting Rev. John Codman, D. D. elected to fill the vacancy in the Board of Directors occasioned by the resignation of Rev. John Brown, D. D. The Treasurer's Report was read and accepted. *The second Thursday in November next* was recommended to the young men under the patronage of the Society, and to their instructors, guardians and benefactors, to be observed as a day of *Fasting and Prayer*, with reference to a more copious effusion of the Holy Spirit on all who are preparing for the ministry. The following persons were unanimously elected members of the Society.

Hon. Lewis Strong, Northampton, Mass.
 Hon. Willard Hall, Judge of the U. S. Circuit Court, Wilmington, Del.
 Hon. Thos. S. Grimké, Charleston, S. C.
 Thomas Cummings, Esq. Augusta, Ga.
 Rev. Samuel B. How, D. D. Pres. of Dickinson College, Penn.
 Rev. David Elliott, Pres. Wash. Coll. Pa.
 Rev. Luther Halsey, Prof. of Theology in West. Theol. Seminary.
 Rev. Thomas Goulding, D. D. Prof. in Southern Theol. Seminary.
 Rev. John Matthews, D. D. Prof. in Hanover Academy, Indiana.
 Rev. John C. Young, Pres. of Centre College, Ky.
 Rev. Edward Beecher, Pres. of Illinois College.
 Rev. Charles B. Storrs, Pres. of Western Reserve College.
 Rev. William Cogswell, Gen. Agent of Am. Ed. Soc.

Public exercises commenced in the evening at a quarter before 8. Hon. SAMUEL HUBBARD, President of the Society, in the chair. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Fay, of Charlestown; the Report was read by the Secretary, and the following resolutions were offered, accompanied with addresses by the gentlemen who moved them.

On motion of Rev. John Blatchford, of

Bridgeport, Conn., seconded by Rev. David Oliphant, of Beverly, Mass.,

Resolved, That the increasing prosperity of this Society affords just cause of gratitude to God; and that the Report of the Directors, which has now been presented, be accepted and published.

On motion of Rev. Artemas Boies, of South Hadley, Mass., seconded by Rev. John Codman, D. D. of Dorchester,

Resolved, That the American Education Society commends itself to the affections and confidence of the churches, from the important and salutary influence it exerts on the character of the young men enjoying its patronage.

On motion of Mr. Bela B. Edwards, of Boston, seconded by Rev. Sylvester Holmes, of New Bedford, Mass.,

Resolved, That since all efforts to educate men for the ministry must be ineffectual without the blessing of the Holy Spirit, the friends of the American Education Society, and of similar institutions, are bound to regard with thankfulness and joy the recent and extensive revivals of religion in our land, especially in our seminaries of learning.

On motion of Rev. Lyman Beecher, D. D. of Boston, seconded by Samuel T. Armstrong, Esq.,

Resolved, That the obscurations which occasionally cross the path of the church of Christ, are no ground of despondence, but, judging from the word and providence of God, may be expected to be followed by a brighter and more glorious manifestation of the Sun of Righteousness.

Abstract of the Fifteenth Annual Report.

The Report commences by adverting to the extensive effusions of the Holy Spirit, by which the present period is distinguished. It is worthy of special notice that cities and colleges have shared largely in this divine blessing. The colleges most favored are Yale, Amherst, Middlebury, Bowdoin, Williams, Hamilton, Jefferson, Kenyon, Union, Hampden Sidney, New Jersey, Western Reserve, Brown University, and the Uni-

versity of Ohio.* In these institutions, the number of students hopefully converted is three hundred and twenty. Many pastors and missionaries, will no doubt enter the field in consequence of these revivals. The annual concert of prayer for Colleges was observed on the 2d Thursday of February, as in former years. It was a day of unusual solemnity. United and fervent prayer was offered; and an abundant blessing has followed.

The wants of the Society have never been greater than during the past year, and never has the community showed more decided liberality in regard to them.

Since the last annual meeting there have been assisted from the funds, 157 young men in 10 theological seminaries, 274 in 21 colleges, 166 in 59 academies, and 7 under private instruction; making a total of 604 young men assisted in 90 institutions of learning. Of these, there have been aided in New England, 411 students at 47 places of education. In other parts of the United States 193 students at 43 places of education. Of these, 369 have their native residence in New England, 205 in other parts of the United States, and the residences of 30 have not been reported. 174 have been received during the year who have not before been assisted, one half of whom are in academies, preparing to enter college. Fifty beneficiaries in 6 theological seminaries will this year enter the ministry. Most of them are already licensed. Three young men of promise have died during the year. Patronage has been withdrawn from 9 young men, of whom all but two were in the first stage of education.

In performing the duties of pastoral supervision the Secretary has been assisted by the agents of the Society, and by the Rev. John Brown, D. D. of Hadley, Mass. and the Rev. Asahel Nettleton. 500 copies of a pocket manual entitled "Daily Food," have been distributed among the young men. A special day of fasting and prayer was observed by the friends and beneficiaries of the Society on the second Thursday of November last.

The result of the efforts made by the young men to support themselves is as follows: 90 students in theological seminaries have earned \$2,268; 197 in colleges, \$6,562; 97 in the first stage, \$2,630; making a total of 384 students, who have earned \$11,460. To this sum add the amount of earnings for the four preceding years, and it gives a total of \$40,347.

The amount refunded in 11 years up to May, 1826, was \$339 60; in the year ending May, 1827, \$90; May, 1828, \$816; May, 1829, \$830 90; May, 1830, \$1,007 84; and the last year, \$2,647 63. Total, \$5,731 97.

*To these may now be added, the Universities of North Carolina and Georgia, and Dartmouth College.

The receipts of the last year amount to \$40,450 34. Of this sum \$3,264 02 have been received on account of permanent scholarships, \$100 on account of the permanent fund; leaving \$37,086 32 for the current use of the Society, which is \$11,000 more than was received last year for the same purpose.

The expenditures for the year amount to \$41,544 89, which added to the debt of the Society, viz. \$8,347 91, makes the whole charge upon the Society for the year, \$49,892 80. To meet this charge there have been appropriated from the *current fund* the above stated sum, \$37,086 32; from the *scholarship permanent fund*, transferred by request of the donors, \$3,809 87, and from the *general permanent fund*, transferred by order of the Directors, \$8,120; making a total of \$49,016 19, and leaving a small debt upon the Society of \$876 61. The appropriations to young men in the first stage of education, will be reduced after October next, to the former rate of \$48 a year. The rule to apply to those under the immediate patronage of the Parent Society, and of Branches, such as may concur. It is found by experiment that this amount better secures *personal exertion* on the part of the young men, to support themselves, which the Directors deem of special importance.

The following table exhibits at one view, the operations of Branch Societies, and of the Western Agency; including funds appropriated by the Branch Societies, and remitted by the Parent Society to supply their deficiencies during the year, together with the number of young men assisted by each Branch Society respectively.

OPERATIONS OF BRANCH SOCIETIES.				
Branch Societies.	Number assisted.	Amount appropriated.	Paid by the Branch.	Paid by the Parent Society.
Maine, New Hampshire, North-Western, Connecticut, Presbyterian, Western Reserve, Western Agency, including Indiana and Illinois Branches, } 8 Branches and 1 Agency,	361	19,888 00	12,350 73	7,537 27
	33	1,817 00	1,817 00	31 00
				2,500 00
				2,500 00

The agents, mentioned in the last report, have, with one exception, continued their labors during the year. Their efforts have been highly successful.

The Western Agency established in Cincinnati, of which the Rev. Franklin Y. Vail is Secretary, has continued in active operation during the year. A Branch Society has been formed in Illinois. The Miami Presbytery, Ohio, and the Franklin Education Society, Mass., have been recognized as auxiliaries.

A reorganization of the Presbyterian Branch has recently been made, in consequence of which its operations will hereafter be conducted on a more extended scale. The Secretary of the Parent Society has been invited to become Secretary of the Presbyterian Society, and the Directors have consented that he remove to New York for this purpose, still holding the same general relation he now does to the Parent Society, and especially his pastoral relation to the young men under the care of the Society.

The whole number assisted by the Society since its organization in 1815, is TWELVE HUNDRED AND FOUR. Of these, *four hundred* have been or are soon to be licensed to preach the gospel. About six hundred others are now pursuing study. Thirty-four have died while under patronage, and as many more have failed for want of health. A number have been found unsuitable candidates for patronage and have been dropped, and from more than fifty, no information has been received so late as to enable the Directors to classify them with accuracy. The Report concludes by alluding to the death of Jeremiah Evarts, Esq. in the following manner: "By this event, the cause of Foreign Missions has been deprived of a distinguished leader; philanthropy and religion have lost an eminent advocate; but the friends of a pious and educated ministry participate deeply in the afflictive bereavement. To many who are engaged in this sacred cause, the name of JEREMIAH EVARTS is not less endeared by services rendered, than it is to multitudes who are associated in support of other objects of Christian benevolence. *But though dead he yet speaketh.* His example lives, and, like a star of the first magnitude, sheds a cheerful ray upon the path of those who survive him. May his useful life, and his triumphant death, incite them to similar diligence in their Master's work, that when their course shall be finished, they also, may, with him, shine as the brightness of the firmament, and as the stars forever and ever."

REPORTS OF AGENTS.

REV. WILLIAM COGSWELL.

SINCE the last Quarterly Meeting of the Board of Directors, besides attending to some general concerns of the Society, I

have spent a number of weeks in behalf of the New Hampshire Branch. During the time I was in the State, five county auxiliary societies, and a number of Gentlemen's and Ladies' Associations were formed; more than fourteen hundred dollars were paid into their treasury, and some subscriptions, besides, were obtained, which will be collected at some future time. The State is now completely organized into county societies, auxiliary to the Branch. I was kindly received by the people whom I visited, and especially by the gentlemen connected with Dartmouth college. While I was at Hanover, the officers of college, and individuals resident in the neighborhood of the college, finished payment of the Dartmouth Scholarship, some years since subscribed, and also commenced a subscription for a temporary scholarship, and paid the first annual instalment. The state of the college is good, and while God has been pleased in the plenitude of his mercy, to bless other institutions with the outpouring of his Spirit, he has not forgotten this. In the town and college a revival of religion now exists, which promises to be happy in its results.

A sufficient sum of money, without doubt, will be raised within the bounds of the Branch to support its present number of beneficiaries, and it is confidently hoped, that its liberality will be increased, as the revivals of religion, now enjoyed within its limits, shall furnish subjects worthy of the sacred assistance afforded by the Education Society.

The proposition made by Ira Goodall, Esq. of Bath, that he would establish a Temporary Scholarship, provided nine individuals, or any number of societies, would raise nine other such scholarships, will, I trust, be complied with. Pledges to this effect are given.

A number of clergymen in the State have been commissioned to labor for county auxiliaries, as they shall have opportunity and convenience, by exchanges and otherwise. This service, from a benevolent regard to our institution, they will perform gratuitously.

During the quarter, I have attended the anniversaries of a number of Auxiliary and Branch Societies. The meetings were pleasant, and showed most evidently, that the Education Society is rising in the public estimation. At the meeting of the Branch Society in Connecticut, arrangements were made for completing, next autumn, the organization of the State, by county Societies. Three have already been formed, one for Fairfield county, another for Tolland county, and the third for Windham county. Of the organization of the last, I received no account, till my recent visit to Connecticut. Many of the towns in this county have been visited by the Rev. Samuel Backus, of Woodstock, who was instrumental of forming the Auxiliary Society. His agency,

though not greatly productive in raising funds, was, nevertheless, happy in its general effects upon the minds of the people. It is my conviction that the whole of New England must be thus organized in order to bring the community into operation permanently in behalf of our cause. This, too, must be the case in relation to the country at large. I am very desirous of seeing the time when there shall be a National Society for every great benevolent operation of the present day, a Branch Society in every State in the Union, an Auxiliary Society in every county, and a Gentlemen's and Ladies' Association or committee in every town or parish. This should be the case in reference to the Bible, Education, Home and Foreign Missionary, Sabbath School and Tract Society, and all other benevolent societies. These should celebrate their anniversaries at the same time, and together, whether they are Town Associations, County Auxiliaries, Branch Societies, or National Institutions. And then to these religious festivals, the people would go up, as did the Jews to the great festival at Jerusalem. On these occasions large assemblies would ordinarily convene, and, in every point of view, they would be most profitable seasons. A happy and powerful impulse would be given. Here I would remark, that where suitable individuals can be found, different persons ought to be appointed as officers of these several societies. For while every officer should feel interested in all the benevolent movements of the present day, yet those who are to take the most active parts should possess a holy zeal, a sort of religious enthusiasm in the particular object for which they are severally engaged, in order to accomplish the greatest amount of good. And no individual can be devoted, as he ought to be, to more than one object of this nature, at the same time. The labor and expense of such services will also be more justly apportioned, (and as ordinarily they are gratuitous, they ought to be divided,) and more persons will be brought to engage actively, particularly, and publicly, in the great enterprizes for the conversion of the world. My present intention is to visit, in the ensuing two or three months, the State of Vermont, and to awaken, if possible, a greater interest in our cause throughout that community. To the Lord would I look for help and success in all my efforts. And to him be the glory of all that may be accomplished through my instrumentality.

REV. ANSEL R. CLARK.

Mr. Clark has been prosecuting his labors, since his last report (published in February), with encouraging success. He first visited Portsmouth, New Richmond, West Union, Felicity, Ebenezer, and Hamilton, all in the State of Ohio; then proceeded to Versailles, Danville, Lexington, Frankfort, Mount Pleasant, Mayslick, Millersburg, Hopewell,

Walnut Hill, Springfield, Clear Creek, and Nicholasville, in Kentucky. In this State, Mr. Clark spent 9 Sabbaths, preached about 20 times, attended a large number of private meetings, and rode 700 miles, raised a yearly subscription for seven years, including some donations, of \$531 82; \$147 82 of which was paid. After leaving Kentucky, in the early part of May, Mr. Clark proceeded to Ohio, and visited Chillicothe, Athens, Marietta, Zanesville, Huntsburg, &c. The Athens Presbytery have formed themselves into a Society auxiliary to the American Education Society.

It will be recollected that Mr. Clark was appointed, some time since, a permanent agent of the American Education Society, having for the sphere of his labor, the Western Reserve in Ohio, and the Territory of Michigan. We are happy to say that he has accepted this appointment, and entered upon his duties.

REV. HENRY LITTLE.

DURING an agency of a few weeks in Kentucky, Mr. Little visited a part of the congregations in the Presbyteries of Louisville and Transylvania, and one congregation in the Ebenezer Presbytery. Including \$40 raised in Ohio, he secured subscriptions amounting to \$785 62, of which \$267 37 have been paid. Agents of responsible character were appointed in every place which Mr. Little visited, and a definite time was specified, in which the subscriptions will be paid.

We regret to be obliged to say that Mr. Little has resigned his agency, after nearly two years of efficient and successful service.

INTELLIGENCE.

AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

Quarterly Meeting of the Directors.

THE Quarterly meeting of the Board was held on the 13th ult. About the usual number of young men were admitted to the patronage of the Society. We are gratified in being able to state, that the funds, through the unremitting exertions of the agents of the Society, were adequate to meet the demands which were made on the treasury. Some of the Branch Societies are making most praiseworthy exertions to sustain the men patronized within their limits.

To remind those who are immediately concerned, we publish again the following vote of the Directors which was passed in April last.

Voted, That appropriations to beneficiaries in the first stage of study, under the immediate care of the Parent Society and of such Branch Societies as may concur, be reduced to the former rate of twelve dollars per quarter, commencing with appropriations to be made in October next.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE PRESBYTERIAN BRANCH.

This Branch has hitherto confined its operations to the States of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and a part of the State of New York. The plan of its operations has recently been somewhat modified, and the sphere of its labors extended, so as to embrace all the territory of the United States, which lies south and west of New England. It is to be hereafter called the **PRESBYTERIAN EDUCATION SOCIETY**. The following are some of the more important provisions of the new arrangement. The principles and rules of the American Education Society, as now existing, or as they may be hereafter determined in concurrence with the Presbyterian Society, to be received and observed in all cases where they are capable of being applied. The Presbyterian Society assumes all the engagements of the American Education Society within its limits.—Branches and Agencies, within the territory of the Presbyterian Society, to make all their returns to the said Society, unless such Branches and Agencies should dissent from the arrangement. The votes of the Presbyterian Society upon all applications for patronage, or for cancelling obligations within its limits, &c. to be final. An accurate report is, however, to be forwarded every quarter to the Parent Society, with the documents on which it is founded, to be deposited in the records of the Parent Society. Notes of beneficiaries, under the care of the Presbyterian Society, to belong to said Society, and to be held and collected by its treasurer.

In consequence of this arrangement, the Rev. E. Cornelius, Secretary of the American Education Society, and Corresponding Secretary of the Presbyterian Education Society, has removed his residence from Boston to New York. Letters on all subjects of a general nature, including those from young men under patronage, throughout the United States, and all returns from Branch Societies, out of New England, should be directed to him, at No. 144, Nassau street, New York city.

Letters in regard to pecuniary concerns may be forwarded to Oliver Willcox, Esq., Treasurer of the Pres. Ed. Soc. Front Street, New York.

Board of Education of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church.

The Rev. William Neill, D. D., has resigned his office as Secretary of the Board, and the Rev. John Breckenridge, of Baltimore, has been chosen to fill his place, and has accepted the appointment.

NORTHERN BAPTIST EDUCATION SOCIETY.

Extracts from the Seventeenth Annual Report.

The whole number, who have been aided by the Society in a course of study preparatory to the Christian ministry, is 174, most of whom have become good ministers of Jesus Christ. Some of them now dwell in the most extreme quarters of the globe, and are daily going forth as the messengers of salvation.

Your beneficiaries are confined to no one institution. They are dispersed into various States, and in a variety of institutions. They are pursuing their studies in four academies, three colleges, and two theological schools. Twenty-two are fitting for college, ten of whom will be prepared to enter in the ensuing autumn. Two are pursuing a shorter course of English theology; eighteen are preparing for the study of theology; eleven are in college; and twelve are in a regular course of theological studies.

In relation to the length of time to be spent in study, the Board do not prescribe any uniform period.

We should not think it desirable, did we possess the means, to give to young men an entire support, so as to relieve them wholly from all care and solicitude concerning their pecuniary affairs. By such a course it would be questionable whether the good, which we might do, would not be more than overbalanced by the mischief which we should create. The men thus educated might perhaps possess great mental accomplishments, but then they would be unprepared for the practical duties of life; or at least we should have done every thing in our power to disqualify them for such duties; to meet the world as it is, where every man is his own guardian, and must provide for his own wants. It is not for the entire support of young men that we propose to provide, but merely relief for those who are struggling to obtain an education by their own exertions. All appropriations are made in the character of loans, to be held without interest until the individual shall be able to refund. The amount refunded the last year by former beneficiaries is one hundred and twenty-four dollars and fifty cents.

The Board are happy to state that during the past year the receipts into the treasury, as appears from the Treasurer's report, have a little more than equalled the expenditures.

FUNDS.

Receipts into the Treasury of the American Education Society, and of its Branches, from April 1st, to June 30th, 1831.

DONATIONS.

Boston, Fem. Aux. Ed. Soc. by Miss Miriam Phillips, Tr.	91 00
Contribution at annual meeting	97 38
From a friend, by J. B.	25 00—213 38
Bethel, Me. fr. Peter Twitchell	5 00
Bakersfield, Vt. fr. Rev. Sam'l G. Tenney	4 50
Craftsbury, Vt. a widow's mite, by Rev. W. A. Chapin	1 25
Hartford, Ct. fr. Mrs. Charles Whiting	50
Humphreysville, Ct. fr. Rev. E. G. Swift, balance of a remittance	25
Hunter, N. Y. a teacher's offering, by Rev. C. Durly	4 00
Ludlow, fr. Rev. E. B. Wright, contributions	5 07
Norfolk, Va. fr. Benj. Emerson	5 50
New Hampshire Branch, remitted by the Tr. 183 31 and 400 00	588 31
New York, N. Y. fr. Hon. Richard Varick	200 00
Fr. a friend to the cause, saved by abstaining from superfluities	10 00
Fr. a little boy in the same family	1 00—211 00
Putney, Vt. collection at Mon. Concert	6 00
Richmond, Va. by Rev. A. Converse, Agent, viz.	
Fr. Mrs. Mary Braxton, King William Co.	10 00
A friend to the Soc. 0 50; E. P. B. 2 00	2 50
Mrs. E. C. Clark, Pittsylvania Co.	1 75
A. Z. 10 00; fr. O. 10 00	20 00
Thornton Rogers, Albemarle Co.	2 00
Mrs. Louisa Cooke, Fluvanna Co.	20 00
Mrs. Mary G. Braxton, Middlesex Co.	5 00—61 25
Rindge, N. H. Fem. Con. of Prayer, by Mrs. Tizrah K. Burnham	5 00
Fr. a friend, by Mrs. Burnham	3 00—8 00
	\$1,114 01

REFUNDED BY FORMER BENEFICIARIES.

By a former Ben. of the Western Ed. Soc.	89 27
Whole amo. loaned from No. 275	100 00
with int.	83 20
Part amo. loaned	131 10 00
	363 54 00
Part amo. of gratuitous appro.	26 60 00
Balance of amo. loaned	228 7 50
	50 00—453 97

INCOME FROM SCHOLARSHIPS.

One year's interest on the following, viz.	
Parker	60 00
Cobb	60 00
Edward Henry Cobb	60 00
Train	60 00
Proctor	60 00
Bartlett Judson	60 00
Newton	60 00
Banister	98 63
J. Wheelwright	30 00
" " 1-2 of Martyn	30 00
" " Lathrop	20 00—593 63

TEMPORARY SCHOLARSHIPS.

Baltimore, Md. Roswell L. Colt, 3d payment	75 00
Cincinnati, O. Rev. Franklin Y. Vail, 1st pay't	75 00
Monson, Ms. Balance of 1st pay't	23 00—173 00

LIFE SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Rev. John Allan, fr. Rev. Wm. Potter, missionary at Creek Path, contributed by the Huntsville Fem. Ben. Society	40 00
Rev. Emerson Davis, by ladies and gentlemen of his Society, Westfield, Ms.	40 00
Rev. Abel McEwen, fr. an individual in New London, Ct. by J. W. McLane	40 00
Rev. Isaac Paul, Cove church, Albemarle Co. Va. fr. members of his church, by Rev. A. Converse	40 00—160 00

LEGACIES.

Concord, N. H., T. W. Thompson, additional pay't, by S. Fletcher, Esq.	167 44
Newark, N. J. Miss Frances Forman, late of 2d church, by Rev. Philip C. Hay	500 00
New Windsor, N. Y. Mr. Daniel Clememe	500 00—1167 44

INCOME FROM FUNDS.

Dividends on Bank Stock	147 50
Interest on money loaned	736 72—884 22

AUXILIARY SOCIETIES.

BERKSHIRE COUNTY.

By J. W. Robbins, Esq. Tr.	
Lee, a contribution	24 75
Lenox, donation, by C. Belden, 1 00; a contribution, 17 86	18 86
Pittsfield, Yo. Lad. Ben. Soc. 2d ann. pay't, for Tappan Temp. Scho. by Miss Amelia Danforth, Sec'y and Tr.	75 00
Richmond, contrib. toward the R. Tem. Scho.	10 34—128 95

ESSEX COUNTY.

Andover, So. Par. from an Asso. of Ladies, by Miss M. W. Newman, Sec'y	5 00
Danvers, N. Par. fr. individuals, by Rev. M. P. Braman	14 92
Gloucester, fr. Fem. Ben. Society, by Miss L. Dane, Sec'y	18 00
Hamilton, fr. Rev. Joseph B. Felt, donation	20 00
Ipswich, fr. Miss Zilpah P. Grant, contribution by teachers and members of the Fem. Seminary, to const. Miss Grant and Miss ———	200 00
Lyon, L. M. of the Am. Ed. Society	
Fr. a Society of Yo. Ladies, by Miss Susan C. Farley, Tr. to const. Mr. Caleb Kimball (a licensed preacher) a L. M. of A. E. S.	40 00
Fr. a fem. member of So. Ch. "a mite," being the avails of industry	5 00
Fr. a Fem. Praying Cir. 1st church, by Mrs. D. T. Kimball	5 00
Manchester, fr. Fem. Ben. Soc. by Rev. S. M. Emerson	25 00
Marblehead, fr. Cent Society, by Wm. Reed	13 00
Newburyport, a donation, by Sam'l Tenney	16 40
Salem, fr. Miss Anna Batchelder, toward 2d yearly pay't of Union Temp. Scho.	40 00
Fr. a friend in Massachusetts, by Rev. Brown Emerson, Salem	100 00—502 32

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

Buckland, fr. ladies of the Soc. of Rev. B. F. Clark, in part to constitute him a L. M. of the A. E. S.	32 69
Deerfield, So. fr. Fem. Ed. Soc. by Rev. Tertius Clarke	11 00
Northfield, fr. Charles Barber	60 00—103 69

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

Bedford, fr. Dr. Aaron Kittredge	13 25
Concord, fr. Sam'l Hoar, by L. Shattuck	5 00
Charlestown, fr. individuals, towards T. Scho.	79 00
Bal. in the hands of the committee for the Fay Scho. after pay't of principal and int.	30 16
Dracut, fr. individuals, by Rev. J. Merrill	9 00
Framingham, fr. Rev. Geo. Trask, on acc. F. Temp. Scho.	20 00
Holliston, fr. Un. Char. Soc. by B. F. Batchelder, Sec'y	5 00
Jas. Wight, 10 00; Lewis Slocum, 10 00	20 00
Miss Elizabeth Prentiss	10 00
Union Char. Soc. 1 00; B. F. Batchelder, 2 00	3 00
Jno. Batchelder, 3 00; Isaac Smith, 5 00	8 00
Baruch Perry, 1 00; H. E. Jones, 1 00	2 00
Randall Francis, 3 00; N. Johnson, 0 50	3 50
Wm. Batchelder	1 00
Hopkinton, fr. indiv. and the Cent Soc. to con. Rev. Amos A. Phelps a L. M. of A. E. S.	41 50
Lowell, fr. ladies of the cong. of Rev. Amos Blanchard, to const. him a L. M. of A. E. S.	40 00
Lincoln, fr. Rev. E. Demond	1 00
E. Wheeler	1 00
J. Smith	1 00
P. Fiske	1 00
C. Smith	1 00
Mrs. Farrar	1 00
Miss Mary Edwards	0 50
Mrs. Adams	0 50
Miss Mary Childs	1 00
Medford, in part towards Tem. Scho. by Dea. James	34 00
Newton, fr. Benj. Eldy, donation	2 00
Fr. individuals, E. Par. to constitute Rev. Jas. Bates a L. M. of A. E. S.	40 07
Fr. Rev. Wm. Greenough, to constitute himself a L. M. of Co. Soc.	10 00
Natick, fr. Sam'l Fisk, Esq. to const. himself a L. M. of the Co. Soc.	10 00
Fr. Abel Drury, a donation	5 00
Waltham, fr. Miss A. Warren	40 00
Fr. 2 fem. friends, 15 00; Fem. Ch. Soc. 25 00	40 00
Woburn, from Rev. Joseph Bennett, viz.	
Male Centre Concert, by Dea. B. Wyman, Tr.	16 00
Fem. " " Mrs. Mary Bennett	7 00
1st Fe. Con. Richardson Row, Mrs. F. Richardson	4 58
2d " " " F. Johnson	10 35
New Bridge Concert, Mrs. S. Thompson	4 18
Monthly " Dea. U. Manning	40 47
West Side Male " Dea. H. Gardner	47 77
Do. Fem. " Mrs. L. Wyman	39 57
Male Con. Richardson Row, Wm. Grammer	11 62
Subscription of individuals	24 00
Collection at the annual meeting, in Lowell	46 09—731 11
Most of the above was rec'd through Mr. E. P. Mackintire, Treasurer.	

NORTH WESTERN BRANCH.

Berlin, fr. Mrs. Peter Hubbard and Miss Mary Hubbard	2 00
Cornwall, fr. Female Ed. Society	14 50
Dorsel, fr. Dea. Smith, two years' subscription	2 00
Fair Haven, fr. Joel Colvin	1 00
Middlebury, fr. Cong. Society, contribution	30 69
Fr. Female Ed. Society	25 00—55 69
Manchester, additional pay't of Joseph Burr's legacy	875 00
Pittsford, fr. Gentlemen's Association	49 04
do. Ladies' do.	16 30—65 34
Poultney, fr. Cong. Soc. by J. R. Wheeler, Tr.	38 75
Rutland, East Par. collected in Cong. Society	33 09
Fr. sundry individuals	50
Fr. an individ. out of town, by Rev. C. Walker	6 00—78 25
Interest on bequest from Thos. D. Rood, dec'd	11 00
Rutland West, contributed in Cong. Society	60 00
Rochester, bequest fr. estate of Dan'l Emerson, by Thomas King, Esq.	11 00
Shoreham, contributed in Cong. Society	12 00
Waitsfield, fr. Hiram Jocelyn, refunded	

\$1,192 59

CONNECTICUT BRANCH.

Interest on Temporary Loans	13 00
Avon, fr. the estate of Joel Wheeler, deceased	250 00
East Hartford, bal. of T. Scho. by W. Merrow	11 50
Middletown, donation from C. Wetmore, by S. Southmayd	3 00
Donation fr. Rev. J. Noyes, by do.	1 00
Milton, fr. the Fem. E. Soc. by Hawley Olmsted	37 50
New Canaan, from the ex'rs of T. Fitch, balance of legacy, by Clark Bissell	258 37

\$574 37

Clothing.

North Coventry, fr. the Female Fragment Society, by C. Root, Tr. viz:—4 bedquilts, 2 comfortables, 3 pr. sheets, 2 pr. pillow cases, 4 pr. stockings, and 19 shirts.

PRESBYTERIAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

Ark Port, Fem. E. S. by Mrs. S. Hurlburt, Tr.	5 00
Carlisle, Pa. fr. ladies of Rev. Mr. Duffield's Cong.	61 47
Cosackie, fr. Mr. Abraham Van Dyck, a don.	100 00
Danville Village, Fem. Ed. Soc. by Mrs. E. Hurlburt, Tr.	8 00
De Kalb, fr. Rev. Thos. Kennon, for the young man at Oxford college, Ohio, who lives on 12 1/2 cts. per week	5 00
Harpersfield, fr. Mr. Penfield, by Dr. Porter	5 00
New York, fr. Dr. Lewis, by Mr. Z. Lewis	20 00
Brick Church Scho. by F. Howe, Tr. viz.	
J. D. Hollbrook	37 50
E. A. Russell	37 50
Ladies' Association	84 87
Fragment Society	42 00
Of F. Howe, Treasurer, viz.	
Collected of Mrs. H. & M. Murray, 4th year	75 00
Collected of Lockwood D'Forest	50 00—326 87
Bowery Church Scho. received of John Wheelwright, Esq.	37 50
Of sundry persons, by D. McArthur	65 00—102 50
Central Presb. Ch. Scho. rec. bal. of 3d year	375 00
Collection at anniversary meeting	151 50
Fayette Scho. rec'd of Miss Shattuck	18 75
Laight St. Church Sch. fr. Jno. Rankin, 3d year, by C. Baker	75 00
Fr. Chas. Starr, 3d year, by do.	75 00—150 00—1144 62
South Hampton, L. I. rec'd from the church, which, with a previous pay't last year of 24 76, is to const. Rev. Dan'l Beers a L. M.	26 50
Western Ed. Soc. rec. fr. the Tr. J. S. Seymour	200 00
do. do. do.	300 00
do. do. do.	250 00
Rec. of Rev. Wm. R. Weeks, coll. at Paris Hill	37 00—787 00
Wilmington, Del. rec. fr. Rev. E. W. Gilbert, the gift of Mr. B.	5 00
Rec. of do. the gift of Mr. J. B.	10 00—15 00
Refunded by a Beneficiary, the appropriation of Jan'y, 1831	19 00

\$2,176 59

WESTERN AGENCY.

Belpre Cong. in part to const. Rev. E. Kingsbury a L. M. of A. E. S.	5 00
Brownsville, Ind. by C. Spinning	22 50
Bloomington, fr. individuals	25 50
Cincinnati, fr. Rev. Joseph Gallagher	12 50
Casper Hopple, 37 50; A. Knox, 5 50	43 00
Jas. Ferguson, 100 00; F. W. Athcan, 12 50	112 50
Rev. Ornan Eastman, Temp. Scho.	50 00
D. Ames, do.	25 00—243 00
Circleville, fr. James Torbert, 1-2 Scho.	38 00
Granville, fr. ladies, to const. Rev. Jacob Little a L. M. of A. E. S.	40 00
Fr. other subscribers	17 00
Fr. Rev. A. Little	20 00
Fr. Gerard P. Bancroft, Temp. Scho.	75 00—152 00
Georgetown, fr. Rev. Mr. Higley	19 00
Lebanon, fr. Mr. Smith	5 00

Oxford, fr. C. Spinning	45 00
Pisgah congregation, by J. Law	9 00
Paddy's Run, fr. individuals	4 00
Redding, fr. Rev. Mr. Graves	9 00
Red Oak, fr. Mr. Merrill	13 00
Ripley, fr. individuals	10 00
Rocky Spring, fr. Dr. Burgess	28 00
Springfield, fr. Jno. Ambler	10 00
Troy, fr. Mr. Skinner	20 00
do. A. Tiltford	10 50—30 50
Zanesville, fr. individuals	77 00
Agency of Rev. A. R. Clark, rec'd fr. the Presbytery of Athens	508 30
Do. of Mr. Clark in Kentucky	117 82—636 12

\$1,403 62

WESTERN RESERVE BRANCH.

Aurora, fr. Young Lad. Ed. Soc. by Miss L. M. Wright	5 27
Claridon, fr. Fem. Ed. Soc. by Horace Taylor	6 68
Hartford, fr. Fem. E. S. by Rev. Mr. Isham	8 00
Huntsburg, fr. gentlemen, 6 50; ladies, 7 39; by Rev. A. R. Clark	13 89
Kinsman, fr. Fem. Ed. Soc.	2 00
Madison, fr. Ed. Society, by C. Cunningham	4 00
Warren, fr. Fem. Ed. S. by Rev. I. Seward	16 00
do. Peter Alling, by do.	5 00—21 00
Fr. Rev. Joseph Badger, by Dr. Wm. Hudson	12 00
A friend, 0 62; friend, 0 78	1 40
Fr. Herman Kingsbury, by Rev. A. R. Clark	15 00

\$89 24

Clothing received, value about \$15 00.

Clothing rec'd at the Rooms of the Parent Society, during the quarter ending March 31.

Boston, fr. Mrs. Christiana Baker, 4 sheets and 6 pr. socks.	
Braintree, fr. Fem. Aux. Ed. Soc. 4 cotton and 4 flannel shirts, 3 sheets, and 2 prs. socks, valued at \$8 54.	
Belchertown, fr. Mrs. Maria Colman, 9 prs. socks, by Rev. Wm. Cogswell, and delivered by him to students in Amherst College.	
Berlin, fr. Fem. Ed. Soc. by Miss Mary Fay, Tr. 1 pr. drawers, yarn, and 4 prs. socks.	
Fitzwilliam, N. H. fr. Fem. Ed. Soc. by Mrs. Mary Sabin, 16 yds. flannel, and 18 yds. filled black cloth, valued at \$29 00.	
Norhampton, fr. ladies, 4 prs. woollen socks.	
Newton, East Parish, Friendly Society, 28 shirts and 3 collars, valued at \$29 00.	
Do. West Parish, Fem. Ben. Society, 6 shirts, 6 cravats, and 1 pr. socks.	
New Ipswich, N. H. fr. Fem. Reading Char. Society, by Miss Lydia Safford, Tr. 1 comforter, 11 bedquilts, 22 prs. socks, 5 prs. pillow cases, 8 towels, 4 shirts, and 5 collars, valued at \$47 08.	
Townsend, Fem. Char. Soc. 2 bedquilts, 1 comfortable, 8 sheets, 12 pillow cases, and 8 prs. socks, valued at \$22 18.	
Fr. Miss Rebecca Wheeler, 1 bedquilt, valued at \$7 00.	
Teakbury, fr. ladies, by Rev. J. Starkweather, 2 shirts and 1 pr. socks.	
Waltham, Juvenile Soc. 8 shirts, 7 collars, 10 cravats, and 2 prs. socks, valued at \$15 33.	
Whately, 1 box containing the following articles, viz:—23 yds. flannel, 4 sheets, 1 blanket, 6 bedquilts, 2 comforters, 4 pillow cases, 8 shirts, 3 collars, 1 vest, 9 prs. socks, and 2 towels.	

Clothing rec'd at the Rooms of the Parent Society, during the quarter ending June 30.

Ashby, fr. Mrs. Sally L. Manning, 2 shirts, and 2 prs. socks, valued at	3 00
Boston, fr. Mrs. Christiana Baker, 6 shirts, 6 cravats, and 6 prs. socks.	
Exeter, N. H. fr. Mrs. Elizabeth Gilman, 6 prs. socks.	
Franklin, from Miss Harriet Ware, 2 shirts and 1 pair socks, valued at	2 60
Gloucester, fr. Fem. Ben. Society, by Miss L. Dane, Sec'y, 3 prs. socks.	
Grafton, fr. Yo. Lad. Sewing Circle, 4 shirts and 2 prs. socks.	
Holliston, 1 hat, 1 pr. socks.	
Roxley, 5 shirts, 3 prs. socks.	
Teakbury, fr. Fem. Reading Circle, 8 shirts.	
Worcester, fr. the Fem. Ed. Soc. of the 1st church, 7 sheets, 6 pillow-cases, 8 shirts, 5 prs. socks, and 1 bedquilt.	
Fr. Miss Lucy Glover, by Rev. Dr. Codman, 1 pr. socks, valued at 50 cts. Norfolk Aux. Ed. Soc.	

SUMMARY.

	Present use.	Sch. Fund.	Whole amo.
Parent Society	\$6,659 30	75 72	6,735 02
Maine Branch	209 83		209 83
N. Hampshire do.	1,497 12		1,497 12
North Western do.	1,192 59		1,192 59
Connecticut do.	574 37		574 37
Presb. Ed. Society	2,176 59		2,176 59
Western Reserve Br.	89 24		89 24
Western Agency	1,403 62		1,403 62

\$13,802 66

\$75 72

\$13,878 38

* This is exclusive of the 588 31 received from the N. H. Branch.